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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL. XVII., NO. 23. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1907. PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

STUTTGART CONGRESS

SEVEN DAYS' WORK REFLECTS INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST PROGRESS.

Largest Congress on Record—Adopts Stand On Anti-Militarism—Colonial Policy—Woman Suffrage—Relation of Party and Union—Defines What Constitutes Useful Economic Organization.

Stuttgart, August 19.—For the first time a great International Socialist congress is meeting on German soil. The visiting delegates had an enthusiastic reception yesterday in a special room in the railway station draped with red and adorned with evergreens. The streets from the station to the meeting hall were decorated with flags, red being the predominant color.

The delegates numbered 886. Germany has sent 300; England, 130; France, 90; Austria, 80; and Russia, 50. Switzerland, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria, Roumania, Sweden, Holland, Argentina, South Africa, Australia and Japan sent smaller numbers. The United States is represented by 21 delegates. The most important delegates are considered to be Bebel and Singer of Germany, Dr. Adler of Austria, Ferri of Italy, Jaures and Vaillant of France, Greulich of Switzerland, Axelrod and Plechanoff of Russia, Anseele and Van der Velde of Belgium, Van Koll and Troelstra of Holland, Branting of Sweden, and Bohn and De Leon of the Socialist Labor Party of America. The other members of the S. L. P. delegation are Reinstein, Hammer, Ball, Gollerstepper, and Lambe. The Socialist party of America's delegation is headed by Morris Hillquit.

The chief events yesterday after Van der Velde, secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, declared the conference open in the presence of delegates representing twenty-five nationalities was Bebel's speech. The German Socialist leader was received with unmeasured enthusiasm. He declared that never had international socialism gathered such a brilliant assemblage.

After mentioning the fact that the French Socialists, since the Amsterdam congress, had increased their representation in the Chamber from thirty-seven to fifty-four, he said that for the first time the English proletariat, which hitherto had not entered the political lists, has made an indepedent fight and gained a brilliant victory.

The Government of England had taken the Socialist John Burns into the Cabinet [Groans, hisses and some cheers from the English delegates], but in spite of this bait so far as he could see, the Government had not succeeded in changing the fighting tactics of the workmen's party. In Finland, Austria, Holland and Switzerland the Socialists had gained triumphs.

In Germany the situation might seem different. Still, the last Reichstag elections, although they resulted in a reduction in the Socialists seats, showed a gain of a quarter of a million in the Socialist vote since 1900. The number of organized workmen had increased from 384,000 to 534,000. The men enrolled in the Socialist trade unions, in 1907 numbered 1,800,000.

Bebel then lashed with all his eloquence the scandalous prosecution of Haywood in Idaho, where, he said, the capitalist class had done everything possible to convict him, but after all he had been brilliantly acquitted. "This trial has shown all the world that in the United States liberty, law and justice exist only on paper. It is to be hoped that these incidents will wake up the American workingmen to the true conditions," said Bebel. In conclusion Bebel expressed the hope that the conference would do better than the one still sitting at The Hague, which would bring forth a most ridiculous mouse which would probably be stillborn.

After a speech by Van der Velde the order of the day was adopted. Singer was elected chairman. It was arranged that the various national delegations should meet to-day and each elect a maximum of four members to aid on five committees. The first plenary sitting will be on Tuesday.

This afternoon there was a gigantic mass meeting in the fields at Cronstadt, a suburb of Stuttgart, 10,000 Socialists being present. The meeting was unparalleled in the history of Social Democracy. The dense orderly crowd swarmed around six red draped platforms, whence they were addressed by the leading delegates to the Congress.

In a never ending stream came orderly processions of different trade unions and guilds, with bands playing and with banners bearing inscriptions reading: "Eight hours work, eight hours play, eight hours rest," "Workmen unite" and "Long live international solidarity."

The leaders spoke in tongues that were often unintelligible to a majority of their hearers, who yet listened to them, such is the magnetism of men like Bebel, Singer, Jaures and Ferri. The enthusiasm never flagged for a moment and the crowd pressed ever closer to listen to the denunciations of the Russian autocracy, the Prussian government and kindred systems of oppression.

At the tribune where Jaures spoke the excitement was intense, and when at the end of his inspiring speech in polished French, of which he is master, he broke into German declaring that capitalism must be smashed, the enthusiasm knew no bounds. Banners were waved and hats thrown into the air, while the crowd shouted "Hoch die Internationale!"

A series of immense mass meetings held yesterday afternoon were attended by 40,000 to 50,000 persons.

Stuttgart, August 20.—The plenary sittings of the International Socialist Congress began to-day.

A resolution was submitted by Bebel and the French delegates against militarism. It proposes to resist all armaments, but, should war be inevitable, then Socialists shall exert all their efforts to the bringing about of a speedy end to it.

A French amendment to the resolution, by Gustave Herve, declares that general strikes and the Revolution should be declared, if any nation gives the opportunity therefor by a call to war.

The French delegates' resolution advocating revolt by soldiers to prevent war was discussed at length. Bebel said the anti-militarist propaganda in France would, if successful, endanger peace. German military men, he added, were watching it with close interest and a disorganized army in France would inevitably attract a strong opponent.

Herve's positon was that it was all one whether France conquered Germany or Germany France, but Bebel disagreed on this point.

Bebel added that the German Social Democrats were all opposed to militarism and always combatted it in the Reichstag. They wanted military armament only as far as it was necessary and in the most democratic form, but they would not be driven into a course which would endanger the life of the whole party.

Herve said: "The fatherland is a milch cow for capitalists and a stepmother for the proletarians, for which they really have no need to get their heads broken.

"Bebel makes a distinction between wars of aggression and wars of defence, but when two Powers fall out, the arrogant capitalist press makes such a storm that German Socialists have neither the courage nor the strength to oppose it. My anti-militarist agitation is a loud cry to you to do your duty. We have shown the way because we have revolutionary traditions."

The speaker declared that the German Social Democratic Party was merely a benevolent institution, a systematic paying machine, which wanted to conquer the world with ballot papers.

"What will you do when German soldiers are sent to bolster up the Czar's throne," he asked, "or when Prussia invades France?"

Concluding Herve said that the French General Staff had been demoralized by the anti-militarist agitation because it knew that war would mean a revolt by the proletariat, "but you Germans," he added, "will follow your Kaiser and level your rifles at the French proletarians defending the barricades on which floats the red flag of revolution."

Herve's speech evoked much applause, but it was not liked overmuch by some of the delegates, especially the Germans, whose theories he attacked most severely. Jaures, of the more opportunist French wing, will try to smooth the matter out to-day.

The question of the relation of the trade unions to the Socialist parties is fast assuming great importance, and will soon become the main question before the Congress. On the Trades Union Resolution Committee, the American members are Heslewood of the I. W. W., and A. Lee and Kammerer of the S. P.

Stuttgart, August 20.—The plenary sittings of the International Socialist and Trade Union Congress began this morning in the great hall of the Liederhalle, with Paul Singer, of the German delegation, in the chair. The entire hall was trimmed in red, and over the stage, in enormous letters was hung Marx's famous call: "Workingmen of all countries unite. You have nothing to lose but our chains; you have a world to gain."

Fred Anseele, of the International Socialist Bureau, reported for the Credentials Committee. The Committee recommended the seating of all the delegates except those of the Jewish-Socialists. These were instructed to apply for seats to the Russian delegation, and not to come in as a separate nation. This arrangement was agreed to by both.

The admission of the English Trade unions, which are not based on the class struggle, was the subject of a long debate. The delegates from Great Britain, 132 in number, held a conference yesterday to apportion the twenty votes allotted to that country, among the Social Democratic Federation, the Fabian Society, and the Independent Labor Party. In the conference Hyndman of the S. D. F. held that while the unions which were not based on the class struggle might very well be seated as fraternal delegates, they should be given no vote in a Socialist Congress. No conclusion was reached, and the delegation brought the matter before the Congress, the Social Democratic Federation, which is the S. P. wing of the British movement, entering a protest against the seating of the non-Socialist unions.

A long debate ensued in the Congress. George Bernard Shaw, representing the Fabian Society, made a lengthy speech favoring the admission of the non-Socialists. Shaw by his reference to the "orthodoxy of the Marx-believers" frequently called forth the ironical applause of the Germans. Then Vandervelde, chairman of the International Bureau, by a diplomatic speech brought about a reconciliation of the two opposing parties. The non-Socialist received two votes of Great Britain's 20, after they had declared that they believed the political struggle of the working class had to be carried on independently of all other classes, and that they regarded the struggle as justified and necessary.

To-day the Committee on the Relations of the trade unions and the political party held its first session. Edward Bernstein spoke as follows:

"The simplification of the various branches of the labor movement and the bringing of them into one organic whole which moves by the same spirit and has the same goal in view, is an object which forces itself upon the consideration of every class-conscious worker. The more the various branches of the labor movement are actuated by the same spirit the more their object becomes nothing but Socialism. As the worker forgets his craft and local interests and has more in view the common, the Socialist interests, he will bring the various organizations closer together, thereby making them more effective, and enabling them to carry on the struggle with more power than before. It is therefore desirable that in all countries a closer relation between the political and the trade union movement should exist. But this relation must not be at the expense of the development of the various branches themselves. The great branches in this movement, the political party, the trades union, the co-operative society, must not be hampered in their activity by considerations which do not arise from the natural connections with the whole labor movement. As far as the mutual relations of the political and trade union movement are concerned, a powerful political labor party is just as much to the interest of the trade union as a political party needs the backing of a stray trades union movement. It is just, therefore and it must be made the rule that quarrels in the trade unions must not be dragged into the political movement, and vice versa.

"But if the political party remains neutral towards the trades unions in their quarrels, that does not mean that they shall be indifferent to eachother. The mission of the trade union is to improve step by step the condition of those who work in a certain trade or calling, and therefore it is often at variance with the political party. Differences between the tactics of the political party and the trades unions can not be avoided. In the countries where the connection between the trades unions and the party has been the closest, the former has reached the highest point in its development."

Bernstein's speech was later supported by Legien, the chairman of the German national trade unions. Legien declared that Bernstein had represented the views of the Social Democratic trade union movement. A general debate followed, in which Kater, the representative of "localistic" bricklayers, demanded that the Socialistic character of the trades union movement should be put on firmer ground, as with indefinite basic views no energetic

(Continued on page 3.)

WHEN THE WORKING CLASS COMES OF AGE

"It is worse than thoughtless," said John D. Rockefeller, of attacks upon the wealthy—"It is worse than thoughtless to say offhand that the wealth and the industries of the country are in the hands of a few rich men, who alone will suffer." "We are servants," continued John, "and no masters, we who are or have been engaged in large business affairs. . . . I suppose I might have converted my interests into gold at one time, and have taken my money to England, or some pleasant part of Europe, where life is organized to make things comfortable to the man with money to spend. But, do you know, that way of escape from the responsibilities and embarrassments that wealth brings to an American never occurred to me. . . . The richest man can eat but three meals a day and it does not take a fortune to dress very well indeed or to provide real luxury in living."

Thus throughout a long interview Rockefeller makes explanation for the entire capitalist class, that they do not own the wealth of the country for their own benefit, but merely hold it in trust for the people until they come of age.

There is a luminous truth in this statement of Rockefeller's. According to the United States Census Report, the total wealth of the country was $107,104,192,410 in 1904. Indeed the working class have not come into possession of their own, and verily the capitalist is treating the workers as none but the very "crustiest" of guardians might treat his wards. The working class is kicked and cuffed about, and made to labor for the guardian. If the worker works he is given bread and milk, then closeted up for the night. If he doesn't work, he is denied his supper and driven out to sleep on the highway or in some park.

It is actually and splendidly true, however, that a fortune of over one hundred billions awaits the coming of age of the American working class.

But when our capitalist guardian declares his frugality, that he can only eat three meals a day, he attempts the perpetration of a double fraud upon the workers. It is fraud first to try to make the workers infer that the terrible tyrants who once lived to oppress and rob their victims could eat more frequently than can the industrial tyrants of to-day. And again it is fraud to attempt to deceive the workers into ignorance of the fact that the capitalists are squandering the wealth of the country at a rate that puts in the shade even the most lavish expenditures of the most dissipated ruling classes that have ever before held power. Two hundred and twenty-eight millions are annually spent by wealthy Americans in their dissipation abroad, and this while they maintain the most extravagant habits at home, and while they spend nameless fortunes for the corruption of the cohorts required to maintain their kind protectorate over the workers.

The heritage of the workers is being wasted. The working class should haste to attain their majority and come into their own.

HAYWOOD'S SPEECH

ADVOCATES STRAIGHT REVOLUTIONARY INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

Over 25,000 People Gather in Milwaukee to Hear Haywood—Largest Crowd That Ever Listened to a Speaker in Milk City—Haywood Holds Same Views As Two Years Ago When I. W. W. Was Founded in Chicago.

Milwaukee, Wis., August 19.—W. D. Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, was given a great ovation in Milwaukee. An audience of over 25,000 men, women and children greeted Haywood. A greater crowd has never gathered in this city to listen to a speaker.

Haywood's speech was very brief and simple in construction. But, notwithstanding its being brief and simple, it brought home a good lesson to the Social Democrats. He pointed out the necessity of an industrial form of organization. Said he: "At all hazards, unions must maintain their industrial organizations to exist at the present time. Our organization believes, with the Brewery Workers, in retaining in one organization all workmen whose employment is peculiar to one industry." Some one in the audience shouted: "What is the matter with the Industrial Workers of the World?" "Bill" Haywood responded by saying that it was a good healthy organization. "Comrade" Melm, of the local Social Democrats, who presided at the gathering, looked somewhat surprised at the answer given by Haywood. In fact the speech of the Secretary Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners was a strong appeal to the workingmen present for the industrial organization instead of the Gompers style or even the Berger economic movement, the well known "Milwaukee Idea."

"Out in Denver," said Haywood, "upon the banner of the W. F. M., is this motto: 'Labor Produces All Wealth: Wealth Belongs to the Producers Thereof.' This is the motto of the laboring party. Much has been said of the red flag of Socialism being the banner of anarchy," continued Haywood. "Why, the teachings of Socialism are as innocent of wrong as the babes, or as the flowers. Socialism has never taught one man to kill another. Socialism has never brought on wars, or filled the insane asylums, or the poor-houses, or the jails, or any other institution which has been made necessary under capitalism."

After the meeting Haywood held an impromptu reception. Every body wanted to shake hands with the big, broad-shouldered but kindly faced man who has endured so much hardship these last eighteen months. Your correspondent was lucky enough to have a talk with Haywood. Haywood assured me that he was still the same—held the same views as two years ago when the Industrial Workers of the World, also through his efforts, was founded in Chicago. "Oh no," he said, "the economic organization of the W. F. M. is unlike the economic organization here in Milwaukee." There were some of the prominent Social Democrats present when your correspondent put a question to him that brought out the above answer which was not flattering to the organization they have been upholding. But "Bill" Haywood is a straight fellow alright. Those who think that Haywood has forsaken his erstwhile principles are mistaken very much—they have been deceived by men who try to make political capital out of the good name of Haywood.

PHARAGRAPHIC HINTS

TO ASSIST THE HABIT OF ANALYZING INCIDENTS ARIGHT.

Capitalist Congratulations—Confession Employed As an Argument—Where Blame Belongs—Arbitration, Useless or Dangerous—Ulterior Motives.

The Goldfield Review congratulates those who assisted the capitalists in attaining what they interpret as the defeat of the workers. Their editorial, entitled "Don't Forget The Miners," contains the following: "The business interests of Goldfield were arrayed as a solid phalanx against the Industrial Workers of the World and their iniquitous methods, but all their determination, all their resources and all their array of legal talent would have been as chaff in a gale, and the settlement would have been off as far as the snows of the winter were it not that they were reinforced and fortified by the moral support of the great body of the miners. . . . . Goldfield has won its victory over the unholy I. W. W. and is entitled to congratulations, but in passing bouquets around the great majority of the members of No. 220 of the Western Federation of Miners should not be overlooked or forgotten." It is always thus. Labor is never defeated by capitalists. Capitalists, with "their resources," before the organized workers, are at all times "as chaff before a gale." It is hoped that the workers will soon learn to repudiate the false leaders who lead them to earn bouquets by defeating themselves and their fellow workingmen.

Ed. Baker, leader of the Tonopah A. F. of L., in backing out of a debate to which he was challenged by Herbert T. Shaw of the I. W. W., published a letter in which he referred as follows to a speech delivered for the I. W. W. by Marion Moore: "He told you," says Baker, "that the American Federation of Labor was rotten from the top to the bottom, but he failed to show you or to give you any guarantee that this organization known as the I. W. W., when it reached the colossal proportions of the A. F. of L., would not be a thousand times more so than the present condition of the A. F. of L." This is like all arguments against the I. W. W., in that there is no substance to it, except its admission of the corruption of the A. F. of L.

"An unwarranted strike," says The Hamilton Herald, speaking of the strike of telegraphers, "There should be no two opinions resepecting the unwisdom and injustice of a sympathetic strike by employees engaged in a public service." Why not rather say "There can be no two opinions regarding the stubbornness of employers that force on strike the employees of a public service" and "There can be no two opinions regarding a social system (capitalism) that permits the stubbornness of a capitalist corporation to put out of service a public utility."

Arbitration is being very much prescribed as a remedy for the telegraphers' strike. People overlook the fact that it is impossible to have arbitration. If an arbitration board is established without any power, it is utterly useless. If the board is given power it will soon become controlled by one of the contesting parties unless there exists an impartial body to select the judge. In disputes between capitalists and workers there is no such impartial body. The entire people are partisans, because society is divided into but the two classes.

The Iron Trade Review says: "The establishment of trade schools has usually been violently opposed by the labor unions. This would seem to be in accordance with their policy of limiting the number of apprentices in a shop." This shot at the craft union job trusts certainly hits the bull's eye. The flash of the shot, however, illuminates still another ulterior motive—it throws light upon the capitalist promoters of trade schools. These capitalists are seen to be bent not upon diffusing education for the benefit of the young men educated; but, on the contrary, it "would seem to be in accordance with their policy" of increasing competition in order to lower wages, and of raising the standard of skill in order to increase their own profits. Everything under capitalism is corrupt, except revolution.

CRIPPLE CREEK METHODS.

Cobalt Unionists Charged with Violating Injunction—Mr. Edmundson Arrives With "Card System."

Cobalt, Ont., Aug. 16.—An injunction has now been issued by Justice Falconbridge of Toronto against officers and members of Cobalt Miners' Union, restraining each and every member from interfering in any way with any of their employees or would-be employees.

This shows conclusively that the mine managers are up against the strongest combination they have met in some time.

The determined stand taken by the men has driven these mine managers to desperation and now they are showing their real make-up.

The Nipissing mines have had to close down tight owing to their inability to procure blacksmiths. They are lending their strikebreakers to their other brother capitalists.

The miners are jubilant and expect a general break in a few days.

Cobalt, August 19.—Several more mines have been added to the union list, and the few managers who are putting up the fight are realizing that this organization is here to stay.

We have secured a lawyer from Toronto to fight the injunction, which he claims is the most sweeping order ever issued in Canada.

The agitation here has reached the children in the Sunday school, where Mr. Morrison of the A. F. of L., now scabbing at the Nipissing, attempted to teach them their lesson, whereupon the children refused to allow Mr. Strike Breaker to proceed and he was forced to leave with his Bible under his arm.

The capitalist press now recognizes that a strike is on in this camp and is wailing about us making a Socialist fight instead of a strike for better conditions—but the workers cannot be stampeded by the cry of Socialism. R. R.

Cobalt, Aug. 22.—The mine managers grow more desperate. President M'Guire, Secretary Botly and Organizer Roadhouse are now summoned to appear in court on August 24th, on charge of violating that sacred injunction which was gotten out.

Mr. Edmundson of Cripple Creek, inventor of the card system put into there by the mine owners' association, is here advising the employers as to the best methods of destroying the Western Federation.

The mines, with the exception of those which have conceded the union's demands, are unable to operate, as the strike is now well advertised from coast to coast, and miners are not very anxious to work here for ten hours a day when a strike is on here, and there is a good demand in other camps for their services.

Mr. Drummond of Nipissing is reported as saying, "I will maintain my present policy until blood flows in Cobalt." Such is the law and order capitalist, when his mask is torn off.

A few more injunctions, a few more jails and bull pens for the workers, and then, industrially organized, they will unite politically and abolish the law-breaking bull pen builders and establish the republic of labor.

Cobalt, August 24.—McGuire, Botly and Roadhouse were up for examination to show why the injunction should not be made permanent and also for violation of said document.

Parts of speeches delivered on the Square were submitted as evidence to show that we were "coercing and intimidating" men to "strike or remain on strike," etc. Affidavits were introduced from an employment agent, our modern slave trader, who swore that out of the 150 men brought into Cobalt, union men had intimidated those men to such an etxent that they had "violated their contracts." Sounds like the chorus of the A. F. of L. labor fakirs hurled at the employes of the Interborough Railway!

Manager Jones of the Buffalo mine swears that his mine is suffering for the lack of miners and implores the court to restrain us from speaking to or looking at Buffalo property.

(Continued on page 6.)

BLOODY ALIKHANOFF

MONSTROUS RECORD OF RUSSIA'S RAVAGER, THE CZAR'S AUTHORIZED BUTCHER OF MANY PROVINCES.

General Alikhanoff, who was killed by a bomb in Alexandropol, Russia, recently, was probbaly the most cruel and relentless governor left the present regime. "Bloody" Alikhanoff he was called in Russia because of the ruthless measures he employed wherever sent to "pacify" a given district or to administer. I was with his troops in Transcaucasia in the spring, of last year, and met and talked with the general. Even then he expected the terrible death which so tardily overtook him. No one knew better than he how bitterly he was hated—nor how absolutely he merited the curses of the thousands of people upon whom he had visited suffering and torture. When he first went into the province of Koutais, midway between the city of Tiflis and the Black Sea, he announced that he" would make the grandchildren of the people of that district tremble at the mention of his name." And so they will. I was an eyewitness to many of the outrages of his troops. I saw his Cossacks fire and pillage and loot the shops and homes of villages on the line of march, the girls and women snatched away for bestial sport without let or hindrance, and the torch applied to hundreds of homes at the personal command of General Alikhanoff. After this I did not wonder that when he received me in audience I was watched and guarded as a possible assassin, because I knew full well what the temper of the people of that district must be. I was in uniform at the time—the picturesque uniform of the Caucasian Cossacks, for by courtesy I was attached to the Cossack column and wore the uniform of a Cossack officer as a natural protection. On the threshold of the room where Alikhanoff was to receive me an aide de camp apologetically asked me to hand over my side arms and weapons to two orderlies whom he summoned. I drew my sword from its sheath, my Browning revolver from its holster, and with one officer by my right side, another by my left, I advanced to meet the most feared man in Russia. When he greeted me and suggested my taking a seat, a third officer took his place behind the general's chair, while a Cossack with a rifle in his hand stood guard at the door. A few weeks later as the general was leaving the town of Borjom for Tiflis six bombs were hurled at him simultaneously, killing one of his staff and several of his escort, and severely wounding Alikhanoff himself, but with characteristic nerve he jumped up from the wreckage of his demolished carriage, drew his revolver and opened up a lively fire upon everyone in sight, both up and down the street. But at last he has paid the penalty. The news of Alikhanoff's death will be hailed with joy throughout Russia, and the whole civilized world may acknowledge satisfaction that this man's monstrous record is finally closed.

What Russian Terrorism Is.

"Terrorism," so-called, is almost universally misunderstood in America. We read of the murder or assassination of a Russian official, and we shudder as we condemn "violence." During the past four or five months I suppose I have heard a hundred Americans say: "The cause of the Russian people is hindered more by the assassinations than by any other thing." The record of Alikhanoff is, to my mind, not only justification of this particular terroristic act, but proof that this was the only method of checking wholesale violence, a monstrous misuse of power, and the stream of bloodshed for which this one man was responsible.

It was one of General Alikhanoff's officers who rode into Tiflis one day and inquired the meaning of a certain gathering then being held in the town hall. He was informed that it was a congress of women school teachers met to discuss an improved curriculum in the local schools.

"The meeting must not go on," replied the officer. Then, turning to the Cossacks, he said: "These women are yours."

In Russia this thing is not only permitted by the authorities, but it is practically commanded by officers serving under Alikhanoff, who as governor-general of the province, was responsible only to the Czar.

My courier and interpreter was an Armenian of Tiflis named Ivan. When I told Ivan that I proposed meeting General Alikhanoff he went dead white, and refused absolutely to accompany me. When I finally induced him to go as far as the hallway of Alikhanoff's headquarters, he started to bolt, and I was obliged to threaten him with my revolver.

Ivan watched with his own eyes Alikhanoff's Cossacks hacking off the fingers of women in Tiflis for their rings.

The city of Koutais was a veritable siege city when I arrived there to join General Alikhanoff's "Army of Pacification." The streets were almost impassable in places. Telegraph wires lay in tangled profusion where they had curled when the great poles were felled. The poles, too, lay as they had fallen. Walls of grim ruins faced rows of battered houses. On every hand were evidences of shell fire, and yet there is a clause in the terms of agreement between nations concerning the conduct of wars which reads: "The attack or bombardment of towns, villages, habitations or buildings which are not defended is prohibited." Koutais was not defended. The people were starving poor and unable to pay taxes. Alikhanoff was trying to collect the taxes—with machine guns and light field artillery.

There is another section adopted at the second convention Peace Conference at The Hague which reads: "Pillage is absolutely prohibited." Yet I had not been half a day in Koutais when I saw shops pillaged and the loot carried off to the Cossacks' barracks in pushcarts.

I saw a great many houses burned down, sometimes a whole block of buildings swept away. When I asked General Alikhanoff about this he told me frankly that his soldiers set fire to certain houses at his command, "and of course they did not always have time to see that other houses did not burn also." A little later I was in the village of Kevril, on the borders of the river Rion. General Alikhanoff ordered certain houses burned. As usual, the soldiers did not have time to look after adjoining houses, and as there was a strong wind blowing up the Rion valley the flames spread rapidly, and practically the entire village was wiped out.

Whenever I talked with the inhabitants of Koutais I heard stories of the terrible tyranny of Alikhanoff, and the depredations of his soldiers. All Koutais was cowering in a state of semi-panic. Sometimes a man, in the last degree of madness, would shoot an officer, or a soldier.

The Interview with the Butcher.

The formalities of reaching General Alikhanoff were naturally numerous, but I was unwilling to charge any human being with the crimes against humanity and civilization that I believed him guilty of, without first telling him what I proposed to tell the world and thus afford him an opportunity to deny them if there was any degree of exaggeration in what I had to tell. My credentials were all excellent, however, and in due course he saw me, after my arms had been taken from me, as I have described.

The general received me in the undress jacket of a Russian officer. He wore highly polished riding boots and spurs that jangled noisily. He was a large man, tall and massive. His moustache was long, like a Turk's, and partly gray. He bowed to me somewhat stiffly as I approached him, and his metallic gray eyes flashed hard at me. I was pleasantly surprised when he greeted me in French, but asked that he allow me to talk with him through my interpreter.

"But why?" he said. "You speak French."

"Very badly," I answered, "and it is of the utmost importance that I understand everything you say precisely." As a matter of fact, I was anxious to study his features and expression, which I could do better when he was speaking to a third person rather than to me directly. He acquiesced and motioned me to a chair in front of his desk.

Without further preliminary I began abruptly at the point of my interview:

"Your Excellency," I said, "I have come to you on a strange errand. I have heard worse stories about you than I have ever heard about any living human being. As an American I do not wish to repeat those stories to my countrymen if they are not true. On the other hand, if they are true, I want to hear your side of the case, your justification—if such there be."

The general was somewhat surprised by my abruptness, but enquired as to the nature of these stories.

"The people of this province," I replied, "tell me that your soldiers are burning the homes of the people indiscriminately at your order, the homes of people against whom there is no legal evidence, only suspicion; that your soldiers are encouraged to loot and pillage the shops; that not only the women and the girls, but also little children fare badly at their hands."

"People Are All Bad."

The general answered, with some heat: "The people of this province are bad, all bad, very bad. There is no other way to repress them than as my soldiers are now doing."

There are many people here," I added: "many different tribes and races. Are none good?"

"No, they are all bad. The Georgians are the worst, but they are all against the Government and must be put down."

"By putting down do you mean arresting them and burning their homes, or are these stories false?"

Burning Houses by Wholesale.

The general showed slight irritation at this, and replied: "There are more than 100,000 houses in this province; 120 have been burned since I came to Koutais. What are 120 out of so many?" Then flashing his fiery eyes directly upon me, he added, in excellent French: "These people are terrorists; they are socialists and revolutionists. When I hear that a man is a socialist or revolutionist I order my soldiers to burn down his house. It is the only way."

"One hundred and twenty houses, general?" I replied. "I have been only a short time in Koutais, but I have seen the ashes of far more than 120 houses."

"Oh, yes," replied the general. That may be explained. My soldiers are ordered to burn down a certain house, but, of course, they do not always have time to see that other houses do not burn also."

In regard to the looting of shops, the general made no attempt to deny the fact, merely explaining that the pillaged stores were owned invariably by revolutionists and socialists. Inasmuch as the general had already called all of the people in the district "socialists" and "revolutionists" and "bad," this classification and explanation was rather sweeping. Further conversation with him merely emphasized his position. He was on the spot to "pacify" the people, to "suppress" all signs of revolutionary activity, even of passive resistance. In other words, to restore the province to normal conditions, and the policy employed to do this was the only policy which General Alikhanoff believed was crowned with success, namely, the policy of repression or extermination.

As we talked he leaned both arms on the desk before him and his fingers toyed quietly with a box of cigarettes. A bright jewel in a large ring on one of his fingers constantly caught the glint from a nearby light and flashed in and out. The cold hard flash of the jewel was no less than that of the general's stony gray eyes, which flashed fire as he spoke, and reflected the determination of a man who is accustomed to feel himself pitted against odds, who lives in constant expectation, though not in fear, of the moment when his Nemesis shall overtake him.

When I had questioned him as fully as I desired and was fully convinced that he had no further justification for his extreme policy, than that which he so frankly offered me, I thanked him for his courtesy and candor and retired with Ivan.

Armed Cap-a-Pie.

At the head of the stairs my arms were returned to me, and as we descended to the main hall, I took from my pocket a small gold coin and dropped it into the hands of Ivan, with the remark that never before in his life had he earned so much money in so short a time.

"That is true, sir," he answered, "but if I had to do it again to-morrow, sir, I would put myself in the river to-night, sir."

It was eight o'clock when we started to leave the residence of the Governor General, and night had settled over Koutais. Ivan and I took our places in our little droshky, and as we started away, the colonel, who had been present throughout the interview, called after us, bringing us to a standstill.

"Have you no escort?" he asked.

"Why, no," I replied. "I think none is necessary."

"We cannot even permit you to return to your hotel without an escort. You must never go from one street to another unaccompanied. One moment, please. The colonel disappeared, returning in a moment with a Cossack soldier, who at the command of the colonel took his place on the box next to our driver, his unslung rifle resting loosely across his lap.

Once more the carriage started, and once more the colonel stopped us.

"Where is your revolver?" he asked.

"It is here, sir," I replied, "in my belt."

"In your belt, but of what use is it there? In your hand, if you please, sir."

I laughed outright at this. I had seen officers going through the streets with their revolvers in their hands, but I had always looked upon this as an affectation or the result of an absurd timidity. In Valikavkas when I was about to drive out with the chief of police, I had been asked to put my revolver in the outside overcoat pocket, in order to have it ready for immediate use, but I had at no time dreamed of carrying my revolver in my hand. However, since the colonel commanded, rather than suggested it, I drew my Browning from its holster, only adding that it seemed unnecessary with a Cossack on the box and only eight o'clock in the evening.

"Pardon me," answered the colonel in excellent French. "No precaution is unnecessary just now. Your revolver in your hand, please—your ungloved hand."

And so we drove to the hotel.

Once a human being moved into the shadow as we approached; he might have been a Kurd tramp, I could not see clearly. At every corner stood soldiers, and several times we passed a mounted patrol. Not another sign. Not a store open. Not a human voice, nor footstep. Deserted streets, as of a city of the dead. Literally a city of "dreadful night." For here was Alikhanoff, "Bloody" Alikhanoff, who was pushing forward the repression of pacification, which if resisted meant extermination.

Russia the Hypocrite.

After Alikhanoff's pacification expedition a body of Tiflis lawyers succeeded in having a commission appointed to take testimony and place it on record for the world at large and succeeding generations to know what "pacification" under Alikhanoff meant. The report of this commission fills a volume. It is not pleasant reading, but **it is illuminating. Be it ever remembered that to understand terrorism in Russia, and to appreciate the spirit that prompts assissination** it is essential to realize that the arch murderers and assassins in Russia to-day **wear the uniforms of the czar,** and carry the stamp of governmental approval. The testimony gathered by this commission shows the revolting crimes committed almost daily by the Cossacks. It explains the assassination of General Alikhanoff, and also shows how ridiculous and false is the role that Russia is playing at the present moment at The Hague conference, and how despicable are various and sundry, imperial rescripts that appear from time to time in which the czar tells the world how much he loves his people and how deeply he feels their sufferings.

This testimony reads like a transcript from the darkest Middle Ages. Yet these things have all transpired within the last eighteen months or two years. The Russian Government quietly acquiesced in these wildest outrages and the czar not only decorated Alikhanoff for his zeal and effectiveness, but gave him absolute power to deal with the provinces under his jurisdiction according to his own methods.

The extraordinary thing is that Alikhanoff has escaped death so long. He first came into prominence in 1884-5, when he led an expedition into Central Asia. He was popularly supposed to be the man chosen to make the conquest of northwestern Afghanistan, a campaign that was interrupted by the so-called Pendjdeh incident, which all but brought on a war between England and Russia.

A Persian Turk.

About ten years ago he was sent into Turkestan to quell an insurrection, and it was there that he earned the title which stuck to him ever after—"Bloody Alikhanoff." Of late years he has been kept for service in Transcaucasia, a land which he knew intimately, having been born in Dagestan. He was by birth a Tartar, and his wife was a Persian. My man Ivan described him as a "Persian Turk," which was by no means inappropriate. Originally his name was Ali Khan, which he Russianized by uniting the two names and adding "off" at the end.

A few weeks ago, while driving through the Bebontoff street in Alexandropol, with the wife of General Glieboff, at half-past two o'clock in the morning, General Alikhanoff was blown to his death by a bomb.—Kellog Durland, in Boston Transcript.

Don't you ever forget the fact that the world consists of one-half of men and the oth half of women. The work of womankind is at least one-half of human history. The elevation of womankind means the elevation of one-half of our civilization. If women feel their responsibility and get busy with it revolutionizing the world will not be so hard as we imagine to-day.

According to Le Temps, the annual expenditure on the part of wealthy Americans traveling abroad will average over $228,000,000, the Paris millinery firms alone selling $1,500,000 worth of hats to citizens of this country, while the dresses will aggregate over $8,000,000.

The joy which must have been inspired in every workingclass bosom by the news that the price of copper and steel was falling so as to compensate for the sinking of wages, is now chilled in its springs. The new St. Gaudens double eagles cannot be piled more than eight or ten high without toppling over.

THE RISE OF SERFDOM

THE DISPOSSESSION OF THE PEASANTRY FROM THEIR LANDS, AND THE CONFISCATION THEREOF BY THE FEUDAL LORDS.

The constant wars, internal and external, whose regular consequences were confiscations of land, ruined a great number of peasants, so that even during the Merovingian dynasty, there were very many free men owning no land. The incessant wars of Charlemagne broke down the mainstay of the free peasantry. Originally every freeholder owed service, and not only had to equip himself, but also to maintain himself under arms for six months. No wonder that even in Charlemagne's time scarcely one man in five could be actually got to serve. Under the chaotic rule of his successors, the freedom of the peasants went still more rapidly to the dogs. On the one hand, the ravages of the Northern's invasions, the eternal wars between kings, and feuds between nobles, compelled one free peasant after another to seek the protection of some lord. Upon the other hand, the covetousness of these same lords and of the Church hastened this process; by fraud, by promises, threats, violence, they forced more and more peasants and peasants' land under their yoke. In both cases the peasants' land was added to the lord's manor, and was, at best, only given back for the use of the peasant in return for tribute and service. Thus the peasant, from a free owner of the land, was turned into a tribute-paying, service-rendering appanage of it, into a serf. This was the case in the western Frankish kingdom, especially west of the Rhine. East of the Rhine, on the other hand, a large number of free peasants still held their own, for the most part scattered, occasionally united in villages entirely composed of freemen. Even here, however, in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, the overwhelming power of the nobles and the Church was constantly forcing more and more peasants into serfdom.

When a large landowner—clerical or lay—got hold of a peasant's holding, he acquired with it, at the same time, the rights in the mark that appertained to the holding. The new landlords were thus members of the mark, and, within the mark, they were, originally, only regarded as on an equality with the other members of it, whether free or serfs, even if these happened to be their own bondsmen. But soon, in spite of the dogged resistance of the peasants, the lords acquired in many places special privileges in the mark, and were often able to make the whole of it subject to their own rule as lords of the manor. Nevertheless the old organization of the mark continued, though now it was presided over and encroached upon by the lord of the manor.

How absolutely necessary at that time the constitution of the mark was for agriculture, even on large estates, is shown in the most striking way by the colonization of Brandenburg and Silesia, by Frisian and Saxon settlers, and by settlers from the Netherlands and the Frankish banks of the Rhine. From the twelfth century, the people were settled in villages on the lands of the lord according to German law, i. e., according to the old mark law, so far as it still held on the manors owned by lords. Every man had house and homestead; a share in the village fields, determined after the old method by lot, and of the same size for all; and the right of using the woods and pastures, generally in the woods of the lord of the manor, less frequently in a special mark. These rights were hereditary. The fee simple of the land continued in the lord, to whom the colonists owed certain hereditary tributes and services. But these dues were so moderate, that the condition of the peasants was better here than anywhere else in Germany. Hence, they kept quiet when the peasants' war broke out. For this apostasy from their own cause they were sorely chastised.

About the middle of the thirteenth century there was everywhere a decisive change in favor of the peasants. The crusades had prepared the way for it. Many of the lords, when they set out to the East, explicitly set their peasant serfs free. Others were killed or never returned. Hundreds of noble families vanished, whose peasant serfs frequently gained their freedom. Moreover, as the needs of the landlords increased, the command over the payments in kind and services of the peasants became much more important than that over their persons. The serfdom of the earlier Middle Ages, which still had in it much of ancient slavery, gave to the lords rights which lost more and more their value; it gradually vanished, the position of the serfs narrowed itself down to that of simple hereditary tenants. As the method of cultivating the land remained exactly as of old, an increase in the revenues of the lord of the manor was only to be obtained by the breaking up of new ground, the establishing new villages. But this was only possible by a friendly agreement with the colonists, whether they belonged to the estate or were strangers. Hence, in the documents of this time, we meet with a clear determination and a moderate scale of the peasants' dues, and good treatment of the peasants, especially by the spiritual landlords. And, lastly, the favorable position of the new colonists reacted again on the condition of their neighbors, the bondmen, so that in all the north of Germany these also, while they continued their services to the lords of the manor, received their personal freedom. The Slav and Lithuanian peasants alone were not freed. But this was not to last.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the two rose rapidly, and became rapidly rich. Their artistic handicraft, their luxurious life, throve and flourished, especially in South Germany and on the Rhine. The profusion of the town patricians aroused the envy of the coarsely-fed, coarsely-clothed, roughly-furnished, country lords. But whence to obtain all these fine things? Lying in wait for traveling merchants became more and more dangerous and unprofitable. But to buy them, money was requisite. And that the peasants alone could furnish. Hence, renewed oppression of the peasants, higher tributes and more corvee; hence renewed and always increasing eagerness to force the free peasants to become bondmen, the bondmen to become serfs, and to run the common mark land into land belonging to the lord. In this the princes and nobles were helped by the Roman jurists, who, with their application of Roman jurisprudence to German conditions, for the most part not understood by them, knew how to produce endless confusion, but yet that sort of confusion by which the lord always won and the peasant always lost. The spiritual lords helped themselves in a more simple way. They forged documents, by which the rights of the peasants were curtailed and their duties increased. Against these robberies by the landlords, the peasants, from the end of the fifteenth century, frequentry rose in isolated insurrections, until, in 1525, the great Peasants' War overflowed Suabia, Bavaria, F. Franconia, extending into Alsace, the Palatinate, the Rheingau and Thuringen. The peasants succumbed after hard fighting. From that time dates the renewed predominance of serfdom among the German peasants generally. In those places where the fight had raged, all remaining rights of the peasants were now shamelessly trodden under foot, their common land turned into the property of the lord, they themselves into serfs. The North German peasants being placed in more favorite conditions, had remained quiet; their only reward was that they fell under the same subjection, only more slowly. Serfdom is introduced among the German peasantry from the middle of the sixteenth century in Eastern Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg, Silesia, and from the end of that century in Schleswig-Holstein, and henceforth becomes more and more their general condition.—From "The Mark," by Frederick Engels.

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BY HENRY LAURENS CALL

Read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Columbia College, New York. December 27, 1906.

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CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Little Comrades:

A little girl rang my bell the other day. With her was the minister's little girl. They were selling tickets for a Cake and Cream Festival given by the "Merry Little Workers' Club" of their church.

This was not the first time either. Besides this kind of work they have on hand all sorts of notion goods, which they peddle to the neighbors, but they also keep coffee, matches, etc., on hand for sale. The profits go towards the work of the church.

They are working hard to keep alive a dying member of society—working hard and sincerely. How much greater is our work in helping to plant or establish a new form of living which promises paradise on earth for all persons right here. I have tried many times to make you feel that the work of Socialism belongs to you. You belong to the next generation, which shall no doubt have a chance to prove it. It is for you then to keep on the hustle. Do all you can in your childish way to make everything easier. What have you done? What can you do to help the candy and pastry sale? Don't forget to come to Walsh's on the 25th of this month for the regular meeting, and also for the regular class work. We will then make final arrangements for the Y. S. C. candy and pastry sale. Show what you can do.

Bring lunches, bats and balls, etc., for a good time may be yours if you care to have it. Be sure to go.

Let us learn to be useful and, of course, happy children.

Yours for a good time,
AUNT ANNETTA.

DROP BY DROP.

Drop by drop the rain-clouds gather,
Flake by flake comes down the snow;
Stream by stream the ocean swallows;
Day by day the flowers grow;
Step by step we plod life's highway;
Thought by thought we form our deeds;
And the outcome of our harvest ,
Can be reckoned by our seeds.

J. Greenberg.

QUOTATIONS FROM LINCOLN.

What hero of United States history do you admire and respect most?

Unhesitatingly the reply comes—"George Washington."

But what man of U. S. history do you LOVE most?

What a chorus! "Honest old Abe!"

First of all Lincoln was one of our own kind; one who knew what the trials of life were, because he himself had tasted them.

The sweet and bitter he knew. He has laid some of the most wonderful things uttered by men, and we love him most because we understand him best.

If you have never read his life, do so as soon as possible.

I shall give you several quotations from Lincoln from time to time. Here is the first:—

As labor is the common burden of our race, so the effort of some to shift their share of the burden on to the shoulders of others is the great durable curse of the race.—Lincoln.

Without labor (work) we can enjoy nothing. Even the fruits and herbs which grow wild must be picked before man can enjoy them. The more work we put upon anything the more valuable it becomes.

Have you ever seen an ant village? Go up to Bronx Park and see the beaver village. These creatures, like man, have learned that much more can be enjoyed if altogether they share both the labor and the fruits of labor.

A burden is something that weighs heavy, bears one down. In Lincoln's time he had to split rails with the axe, and it was only such powerful men as himself who could stand such work. But to-day the burden has been made much lighter by the use of machinery.

You can see, dear children, that our wise and beloved Lincoln already began to see that labor was a burden which we ALL must share, but it would be a very light burden if it were not for—what?

Look into your own home. Mother is thin and worn out. Probably father is no better. The children are all happy and gay, going to school, enjoying the study of music and art. In another family probably it is just the other way. The parents, or one of them, are taking life easy. An older sister or brother has received the share of the labor and its worry that the lazy member has shifted on to his or her shoulders, and here again you have an unequal division of labor,, and as a result an unhappy family.

Along we go until we come to the third kind of family. Here we find each member, big or little, ready to do his or her share of the work, and furthermore, each and every member sharing the enjoyment of their labors. Is not the fragrance of their happiness showered upon all who come near?

So it is with the large human family, or, as Lincoln puts it, "our race." Labor is the common burden. It should be borne by each and all members of the race (human family). But we find instead a few shifting the burden on to the shoulders of the many, and, what is worse, claiming the greater part of the fruits of the labor for themselves.

Here is a family of five persons. Four do all the heavy, dirty work, and only one (one-fifth) of the family gets four-fifths of all the good things earned by the other four members of the family. What is worse, this one-fifth of the family after he wastes all he can doing a great variety of vain and wasteful things, he spends the rest of the money earned by the others in buying up more land and more machinery, and puts them again to work on these and because he claims all this belongs to him, which he really never earned, never could earn by himself, he makes the others work again, and again give him four-fifths of what they earn.

So you see that it is not only because this one throws his share of the work upon the other four that makes life so hard for them. It is from the fact that they are robbed of what they do earn that their misery comes.

And the worst, the real curse is, that these four-fifths of the family are blind enough not to see that they are robbed that the one-fifth may have everything. Some believe that their trouble is that they cannot produce enough. Others realize that they do produce enough, and beg this one-fifth of the family to give them back just a little more of what it has robbed them, the four-fifths.

But there is one part of this family that has rubbed the dust off its eyes. This part says to the lazy, good-for-nothing one-fifth: "Get out of here, or put your shoulder to the wheels of labor. Help us produce so that we do not need work so hard, and then you will get just as much as you have earned, and each and every one of us will get just as much as he has earned, and we'll all be happy."

This last one is the Socialist.

He says that labor should be common to us all. But it would not need be a burden with the use of machinery if the one-fifth did not claim all. It is that which makes the curse. But the Socialist is at work, and the sand that the one-fifth and their hirelings throw into the eyes of the four-fifths is being brushed away by the Socialist. And then, it would do dear old father Abe Lincoln good to come back if he could, and see the happy family sharing both the work and the product of their work. No curse then!

Yours for the grand new time,
Lovingly,
AUNT ANNETTA.

* * *

Six little mice sat down to spin,
Pussy passed by, and she peeped in.
"What are you at, my little men?"
"Making coats for gentlemen."
"Shall I come in and bite off your threads?"
"No, no, Miss Pussy, you'll bite off our heads."
"Oh, no, I'll not; I'll help you spin."
"That may be so, but you don't come in."

* * *

The thing that goes the farthest
Toward making life worth while;
That costs the least and does the most,
Is just a welcome smile.
Its full of worth and kindness, too,
With brotherly kindness blent,
Its worth a million dollars,
And it doesn't cost a cent.

THE SLANDERER.

A lady visited St. Philip Neri on one occasion, accusing herself of being a slanderer.

"Do you frequently fall into this fault?" he enquired.

"Yes, very often," replied the penitent.

"My dear child," said Philip, your fault is great, but the mercy of God is greater. I now bid you do as follows: Go to the nearest market and purchase a chicken just killed and covered with feathers; then walk to a certain distance, plucking the bird as you go. Your walk finished, you return to me."

The woman did as she was bid, and returned anxious to know the meaning of so singular an injunction.

"You have been faithful to the first part of my orders," said Philip; "now to the second part, and you will be cured. Retrace your steps; pass through all the places you have traversed, and gather up one by one all the feathers you have scattered."

"But," said the woman, "I cast the feathers carelessly away, and the wind carried them in all directions."

"Well, my child," said Philip, "so it is with your words of slander. Like the feathers which the wind has scattered, they have been wafted in many directions: call them back now if you can. Go, and sin no more."

* * *

Good name in man or woman, dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slaves to thousands;
But he who filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.

Shakespeare.

TO THE AMERICAN GIRLS.

My Dear Girls:

There are few, if any, American girls, especially in the public schools, who are not as proud as peacocks about living in a country which is the "home of the free and the land of the brave." You are taught to salute the flag, pledging allegiance to it in a pledge which winds up with "One nation indivisable, with liberty and justice for ALL."

There is not an intelligent girl of twelve (the average age) who does not know this is not true, either for men or women, but for women especially.

Should you go to a meeting of a Woman's Suffrage Club, you will hear how America proves to be the land where women have fewer political rights than any other so-called civilized nation, including Russia, Turkey and China. Some of these women even go so far as to desire that America again become a monarchy. From time to time I shall try to help you get the reasons why these women desire monarchies and why they almost invariably claim that Socialism promises no more to woman than she gets under republicanism.

Remember that when you start out for any place, it all depends on where you start from. We shall try to think together.

If you disagree or do not find me plain enough, please let me know. It is important to both you and me and all others who have any hopes in the Socialist Republic to understand the question.

We have before seen that women took part in the War of Independence, either directly, by aiding the soldiers, by preparing clothing, bandages, food and amunition, or by giving inspiration and advice.

In those days the people of America were also divided into classes, the profit making and the profit getting people, but not quite the same as to-day. The majority of women belonged to the ordinary kind of humanity, the kind that thinks that a woman has no greater ability than to do the ordinary "bit of housework", such as cooking, baking, brewing, attending to the dairy, lending a hand to the planting and reaping, spinning and sewing. She needed little "book larnin'." On the other hand, women like Mrs. Adams and her class had more or less education. They had read a great deal and knew things that could find little space in the minds of the vast number of the everyday people.

It was such women, then, forced by their position to receive a higher form of education than their common sisters, stood with the men of their class when the trouble with England came to a point.

More next time.

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STUTTGART CONGRESS

(Continued from page 1.)

movement could be inaugurated. The "localists" in the German labor movement are those who lean towards local autonomy in the unions, although otherwise they are strictly Socialist.

The representatives of the French Confederation General du Travail also advocated the political activity of the trade unions, but these activities, they held, must not be limited to the casting of the ballot. After the Danish delegate, Bang, had described the close relations which existed between the political party and the trade union movement in his country, the committee adjourned for the day.

In the Committee on Militarism the debate was continued after its interruption yesterday after Herve's passionate speech. Vaillant and Jaures opposed Herve, and disavowed his scathing remarks on the German party. Vaillant went so far as to call Herve's speech nonsensical, and Jaures carefully assured the Congress that the French Socialists did not endorse the attitude of Herve. Herve's antipatriotism, according to Jaures, was in its death throes; it was a remnant of anarchistic brutality, recalling the days when the proletariat ignorantly smashed machinery. A nation, Jaures said, was a treasury of human genius and progress, and the proletariat must not break this precious treasury of human culture, but Socialism must be organized against war.

Capitalism, which is a source of war, must be attacked, as must be clericalism, which used the brains of the proletariat for capitalists. In combating war they could at times of international crisis insist upon arbitration, and thereby bring any warlike government into a serious embarassment.

Vollmar, a veteran of the German Social Democracy, next took the floor against anti-patriotism, but in favor of anti-militarism.

"National bashfulness," said Vollmar, "never played a large role in the German social democracy. Militarism and war will ever find decisive opponents in us. We are ready to continue to strike, but we will not let the sense of battle be distorted. It is untrue that internationalism is anti-nationalism. It is untrue that we have no fatherland. Love of humanity cannot hinder us from being good Germans.

"Although we vigorously combat the egging on the people against each other it is undesirable that nations should cease and so form an undistinguishable ragout and pot pourri of peoples. To some, indeed, the fighting of militarism by the education of the masses may seem too slow, but from any speedier solution only anarchistical recipes evolve, which must be condemned on principle. The idea of abolishing war by a general strike is as foolish as the idea of destroying capitalism over night. We are ready to do everything to restrain the violation of nations and to win influence over governments and public opinion to prevent warlike collisions, but we cannot bind ourselves."

Stuttgart, August 21.—The International Socialist and Trades Union Congress to-day took up the consideration of the third question of their agenda, the Colonial question. This was done because the committee on the relationship of the party and the trades unions, which is working to draw up a resolution which will express the views of the majority of the Congress, was not able to make a report.

The Colonial Committee proposed three resolutions, one of which proposed by Van Koll (Holland) and McDonald (England) was supported by a majority of the Committee. This majority resolution recognizes that the value of the colonies for the working-class is very much over-estimated and exaggerated. But it does not accept the general condemnation of the Colonial policy. It takes the position of the resolutions made at the International Congresses of Paris and Amsterdam, and expressly condemns the present colonial methods which lead to the exploitation of the newly acquired lands and to the increase of the burdens of the proletariat at home. Socialist members of parliaments, the resolution continues, must resist the exploitation of the colonies, and should demand reforms. Besides that it is also their duty to work to promote an international understanding between governments, and the establishment of an international code to protect the natives from brutalities and violence.

The Van Koll-Hyndman resolution reads: Wheras the working class and their representatives, the Socialists can only take part in the colonial enterprises of bourgeois governments by taking upon themselves a part of the responsibility for the exploitation of which the natives must inevitably become victims;

Whereas, on the other hand the declaration of principles of the working class makes it a duty for Socialists to oppose oppression without discrimination as to race; therefore be it

Resolved that the International Socialist and Trades Union Congress, under existing circumstances, declares itself against colonial policy, and demands that all Socialist and labor members of parliament shall give their support to bills of colonial policy.

Vandervelde defended the resolution and pointed to the colonization of the Congo Free State. If the Socialists in the Belgian Chamber, he said, had always followed an abstention policy, the Congo state in spite of all the promises of the greedy King Leopold to the contrary, would have remained his own property. Although the question is not yet finally disposed of, it may be said, declared Vandervelde, that the Congo State will, with the assistance of the Socialist members of the Chamber, come under parliamentary control.

Ledebour, a member of the German Reichstag also supported the resolution. He spoke of the experience Germany had with her colonies, and the colonies with Germany. Colonization under capitalist society must lead to exploitation, because it is just the possibility of exploitation that leads to expansionist policy. The supremacy-seeking white, will under the capitalist system, not only exploit the "backward" Negro, but will make him the butt of political oppression.

Ladshpat, the Hindoo delegate, with the cognizance of his three colleagues, presented a resolution in which the English rule was declared to be disastrous to the best interests of India, and all friends of freedom are called to assist in the liberation from England of the oppressed people of India, one-fifth of the whole human race. Ladshpot delivered a sensational speech in which he was frequently interrupted by storms of applause.

"The Hindoos," he said, "are being treated by England not as humans, but as dogs. An Indian statute of 1818 provides that in the provinces under British rule, persons may be taken into custody without judicial procedure, and may be deported into another province. Of this century-old law the present English government makes use in order to suppress every opposition among the Hindoos. The advance of capitalism has in a few industrial centers created the conditions for a trade union movement, which has developed very rapidly. Along with the economic aims they have not neglected political education; but the English government disagrees with this, and is doing all in its power to suppress the inception of a freer life among the Hindoos. The acting governor of Punjab, Sir Benziel Ibbetson, one of the ablest and most experienced Indian official, is, for instance, of the opinion that this agitation among the natives promotes disorder, which he considers of the most serious and dangerous kind, and the imperial government has determined not to take away from the Indian provincial government any weapon given it by the present law for the suppression of these native disorders.

"Native disorders, they call it," continued Ladshpot, "when millions of a once peaceful, quiet and contented people are literally starving, because foreign oppressors have invaded the land and taken possession of the whole country. I know that you are all representatives of the starving, needy proletarians, but our case is different. We demand independence, we demand freedom from England, and the abolition of the present barbaric system of despotism, which is unworthy of a civilized people."

Miss MacMilian, an English delegate, took up the cudgels for the British government. She maintains that the Hindoos were not ripe for self-government, and that if Britain withdrew from India, it would result in anarchy. The storm of dissent which followed showed Miss MacMillan that she stood alone in her position.

The majority resolution also referred to the Hague Peace Conference, of which it said that the governments there have reached an understanding as to the cheapest method of spreading murder and exploitation over the world.

Edward Bernstein, head of the German revisionists' supporting the resolution, remarked that all the earth would sooner or later be taken for colonies. For the Socialists to repudiate colonies would only be to hand over the natives to exploiters. They might as well talk of handing the United States back to the redskins. Socialists' world's parliaments were becoming increasingly the arbiters of the casting vote. They must take the decisive attitude and recognize their responsibility.

Ledebour, a German protagonist of the minority resolution, which rejects colonization spoke next, attacking Van Koll and Bernstein. He was followed by David, a German delegate, who delivered a speech in favor of the majority resolution.

Quelch, of the English S. D. F., violently attacked the majority resolution, incidentally referring to the Hague convention as a thieves' supper, where the governments were arranging how to carry on murder and exploitation all over the world as cheaply as possible, which evoked loud cheers and laughter.

The Wurtemberg Ministry subsequently sent a message to the congress saying that unless the expression "thieves' supper" was withdrawn it would close the congress.

Quelch refused to apologize, but gave a satisfactory explanation, which was received by the Congress with amusement.

In the anti-militarism committee, Bebel mildly answered the attack made on Monday by M. Herve, the French delegate. He repudiated the latter's accusation that the German Socialists were cowards. He said that nowhere except in Russia were the Socialists so persecuted and imprisoned as in Germany.

There were now eighteen editors in jail there and political offenders were not reprieved there as in France. They did not ask to be. Bebel said he thought that monarchies were not so black and republics not so white as they are painted. It would be difficult to choose whether the Government of England or France was the better. The next war would be the last big one the world would see.

Smart, an English delegate, also spoke against Herve's idea of the proletarians striking against war. No English government, he said, would ever make war without the consent of the enormous majority of workingmen. The English Socialists would be in the minority, and would not do anything to make themselves laughed at.

* * *

Stuttgart, August 22.—At the afternoon session to-day a resolution demanding the franchise for woman and making it the duty of all Socialists to agitate for the same was offered by Clara Zetkin, Mrs. Ramsay Macdonald (England), and Mrs. Adelheid Popp (Austria). After an eloquent speech by Clara Zetkin it was adopted with only two votes against. This coming October, an International Womans' Rights Congress is to be held at Frankfort.

In the Congress the discussion on colonial policies continued, the committee offering a majority and a minority resolution. The Congress adopted the minority resolution by 127 votes against 108. The resolution adopted urges the Socialist representatives in the various parliaments to withhold their support from any scheme of colonial expansion.

The result was received enthusiastically, and Ledebour, the principal spokesman for the minority report, received an ovation.

The American delegation voted with the majority. A. M. Simons spoke for the Socialist party.

The Committee on the Emigration and Immigration of Workers held a public session which was attended en masse and at which Hyndman (England) spoke. He said: "This question affects principally the countries to which immigration takes place. Immigration and emigration are part and parcel of the capitalist world's production, which is becoming more complex day by day. The various economic interests fight this development in their peculiar way. They hinder the development of an international market by tariffs, they seek to manipulate the international money market by a rate of interest policy and through the national banks, and sometimes they also try to influence the labor market by immigration laws.

"The growing importance of the immigration question for the working class is simply a reflex of the development of capitalist society. The price of labor power depends primarily on the supply and demand on the labor market. The immigration of foreign labor increases the supply and presses wages downward. No matter what other agencies may influence the standard of wages, the first result of immigration is augmentation of the reserve army of unemployed, thereby increasing the hardship of the economic struggle.

"But the standard of wages is not alone determined by the number of men seeking a certain occupation but also by the degree of civilization of the laborers. The less civilized the working masses, the more they will be apt to offer their labor power at a lower price.

(Continued on page 6)

QUAKERS AROUSED

MISS FLYNN'S PHILADELPHIA MEETINGS, GREAT SUCCESS.

Big Crowds Turn Out to Hear Brilliant Young Advocate of Socialism—Listeners Remain in Downpour of Rain—Capitalist Press Takes Notice.

(Special to The People)

Philadelphia, Pa., August 24.—Elizabeth G. Flynn of New York is stirring up things in this old town. Last night she spoke at Germantown and Lehigh Aves. in the mill district. The rain came down but both audience and speaker heeded it not. The press is giving the meetings considerable notice, publishing pictures of Miss Flynn and more or less correctly reporting her utterances. The reporters are evidently sympathetic but it looks as if the watchful editorial eye blue pencils and interjects remarks intended to be ironical.

Here it was in 1776 that the Declaration of Independence was signed and no doubt bearing that in mind Miss Flynn said:

"The days of 1776 were the days when the Declaration of Independence really meant what it said in giving equality to all. In those days men owned bits of ground and farm houses and tilled the soil for products that they owned, while the young women spun, wove and did most of the dirty work.

"Capitalists have had their day; they have been of use, but the day of their usefulness is past," she said, "and as a law of nature is to rid itself of useless matter, so now it is the time that we rid ourselves of this useless class.

"It is the ultimate aim of the socialist to overthrow capitalism and to establish a co-operative commonwealth. The interest of the capitalist and the laboring man are hostile, notwithstanding the statements of captains of industry and certain labor leaders to the contrary. I know that Gompers and John Mitchell say that they are identical. But Gompers and Mitchell are labor fakirs. I believe that they are playing into the hands of the capitalists and are betraying the trust of the members of the labor unions. Gompers has shown it in calling off strikes in New York on the flimsy pretext that they were not justified. Sooner or later the unions will wake up to their false leadership.

"Socialists look to bring about the consummation of their ideas. The country is surely drifting toward a condition to which the overthrow of capitalism and the seizure of the capital by the laboring men, with a just distribution of the fruits of labor, must be the only remedy."

Miss Flynn said that the workingman, now underpaid, simply sold himself to capital because he had nothing else to sell, and that his prices was the wages he recelevd every Saturday night. She also took a whack at the universities, saying that the economics taught in them were so befuddled that you could not understand them, especially where they related to labor and social problems.

Miss Flynn closed with an appeal for subscriptions to the Weekly People a paper "printed by working people, and writeen by them," and invited everybody who had the commodity of laboring power to sell to join the Socialists and assist in the overthrow of capital, "the master of man."

The
IDEAL CITY
... BY ...
Cosimo Noto, M. D.
REDUCED TO 75 CENTS.

"The story lays no claim to economics or sociologic merit. It is an outburst of a warm heart, that bleeds at the sight of human suffering under the modern system of society, and that, animated by Socialist sentiment, sings the prose song of the ideal city. As a man of scientific training—a successful New Orleans physician—the author has built upon the solid foundations of medical science, and that vein is perhaps the most typical, as it probably is the most pleasing and instructive to strike and follow in the book."—New York Daily People.

FROM THE PRESS OF
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Worth
Published Every Saturday by the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Frank Bohn, National Secretary.
I. H. Weisberger, National Treausrer.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

United States, 50 cents a year, 25 cents for six months;
Canada, $1 a year; 50 cents for six months.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1907.

Disobedience, in the eyes of any one who has read history, is man's original virtue. It is through disobedience that progress has been made, through disobedience and through rebellion.

—WILDE.

TAFT AT LOUISVILLE.

In his attempt to convince the South that the Negro question, which for long has held it to the Democratic Party, is now but a spectre, and that therefore the South should now turn Republican —and Taftian—William H. Taft has delivered himself in Louisville, Ky., of a string of utterances by which the working class of the country can and should take his measure.

So intimately are the Negro question and the Labor question related that in handling one Taft inevitably handled both. Taft's handling of them should be the surest pledge to the South that he, no more than his sponsor, the indefatigable foe of the "undesirable citizen," is worthy of the support of the working class.

To begin with, Taft entered into a lengthy justification of the increasing disfranchisement of Negro voters. He provided only that white labor be disfranchised with equal step:

"The Fifteenth Amendment does not require that every negro should vote. All that it requires is that he should not be excluded from voting because he is a negro. If he lacks educational qualifications, or any other qualifications that the State may lawfully impose as a rule of eligibility for its voters, then he may be excluded, providing that every one else who lacks similar qualifications is equally excluded."

Here is one wrong against the working class being condoned and justified by another. The argument that the voter should have a certain minimum of education is good; the argument that the voter should have a certain amount of property interest, that he may not recklessly plunge into disastrous situations is good. To make these arguments in favor of a system which would enable the unschooled and the propertyless to acquire both property and education would be excellent. That is the way the Socialist would and does use them. But Taft uses them for exactly the opposite purpose. He uses them to support a system which increasingly prevents the working class from acquiring either education or property. He uses them in support of disfranchising the Negro, who was brought here by treachery and kidnapping and sold into a bondage that kept him for two centuries at the level of a beast of burden without the opportunity to rise to human stature. And in order to make this wrong less glaring, Taft advocates the extension of the same inverted reasoning to the white laborer, thereby effectually barring the more unfortunate members of the working class, both white and black, from all political opportunity to overthrow the system which thus condemns them to perpetual ignorance and poverty.

Taft goes on to express the hope that these disfranchised Negro citizens—disfranchised for lack of knowledge and of property, bear in mind—will, "under the leadership of such men as Booker T. Washington, become respected business members of the communities in which they live, and when they exercise independence of judgment in respect to political issues, we may be sure that gradually the right to vote will be accorded them."

Such an example of keen and intelligent statesmanship would be hard to equal! Men from whom their vote is to be taken because they lack even that minimum of education and property required by the State for qualification as a voter, men whose lack of these things is used more as a pretext than as a cause to disfranchise them as "undesirables"—these very men are expected to acquire wealth, to acquire learning, to set up shop, and "become respected business men of the community in which they live"! In one way what a sidelight this notion throws on the capitalist's "original accumulations" and "superior intelligence." In another way what a side-light it throws upon the duplicity of the man who could utter it. For Taft doesn't mean the statement, not a word of it. In his very next breath he goes on to show that it is not his intention for the Negro or the disfranchised white to become business men. The future he sees ahead for them is to remain docile wage slaves forever. He says:

"The negro is necessary to the South as a laborer—skilled and unskilled. The world over to-day there is a demand for labor, and were the negro to be withdrawn from the South the difficulties under which agriculture would labor can hardly be overstated."

There lies the kernel of the speech. Disranchise the Negro; disfranchise the white laborer along with him; in that way put an added barrier, the political one, between them and their goal of emancipation; keep them ignorant and penniless, them and their posterity forever; use them as food for mill, mine and cotton field. In that way will American capitalism reign supreme, and "prosperity" cover all sins. That is the platform of the Republican Taft in the South. That platform should array the working class of the South as one man against him.

BLADES THAT CUT BOTH WAYS.

There is one characteristic common to all attempted arguments against Socialism—their keener edge is always turned against the institutions they are intended to defend.

Standard Oil is distributing a 32 page pamphlet whose cover is inscribed: "From the Directors of The Standard Oil Company to its Employees and Stockholders." The pamphlet is made up of selected editorials attempting to champion the cause of capitalism in general and Standard Oil in particular. Their common impulse was the $29,240,000 fine imposed on Standard Oil by Judge Landis. Their targets are various. The selection from the Railway World is entitled "Plain German Socialism," and contains the following:

"Probably there is not one of our readers who can not recall within his own experience twenty instances of men who have amassed comfortable fortunes, in each case far exceeding the ratio of the increase of the Standard Oil Company, and yet by the reasoning of the administration each one of these men has acquired his money by unfair methods. He has charged the highest price for his goods or services, he has given as little and gained as much in business transactions as the law would allow him, . . . he has taken advantage of the necessities of manufacturers and competitors to acquire merchandise at cut prices, has undersold his competitors wherever possible in order to enlarge his markets, HAS PAID THE LOWEST WAGES consistent with the highest efficiency of his employes, in short, he has played the game of business according to the rules. . . . The Standard Oil Company has done no more. . . .

"There is no escape from this position. If large profits are immoral in one case they are wrong in every other, and since large profits for a few men and losses for the great majority are the inevitable consequences of modern business, the profits of modern business are, by the Commissioner of Corporations and by Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, emphatically and sweepingly condemned, and we arrive by an easy yet inevitable process of reasoning, at the conclusion which we have long been reluctant to admit, that the outcome of the administration's campaign against the great corporations, wise and necessary as its early stages were, is the socialism of Karl Marx and Ferdinand La Salle, who rested their doctrines on the proposition that all wealth was the product of labor, and that no man can become rich except at the expense of his fellows."

The Catholic Sun has issued a special number entitled "Church vs Socialism Edition," in which they argue as follows:

"Social Democracy is also, both in regard to its principles and practices, subversive of religion. Consider its claim for perfect equality. This demand is tacitly based on atheism. Religion inculcates the principle of Divine authority. It teaches that the SERVANT SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO HIS MASTER, the inferior to his superior, the WIFE TO HER HUSBAND, the child to its parents, and this because the power which these hold is from God. But Socialism contradicts this and only recognizes such laws as each one chooses to acknowledge for himself. Religion, moreover, is opposed to revolution. It condemns all violent subversion of lawfully existing social order. But modern Socialism is first and foremost a revolutionary movement. . . .

"The elixir of Christian life must once more be infused into the dead body of our individual life to vitalize it with its spirit. It is for the Church then, to restore society by gathering together all things in Christ. The economic and political laws of nature must, therefore, be submitted to her, and by her be brought under the control of the Christian spirit."

It is with these, as with all similar arguments, the edge turned against Socialism is the edge of prejudice and falsehood—their true edge, forged of the facts they contain and of reason, is ever turned against usurpation.

QUANDARY NO QUANDARY.

The craft unionist is always in a quandary. His union first takes the progressive stand that no workman has the right to contract with an employer to work while his fellow workers strike; then, turning a summersault backwards, it declares that the craft's contract to work is sacredly binding even though their fellow workers are on strike. Thus he is caught in a quandary.

When his union goes on strike he finds that for some peculiar reason the doing of their duty makes police chief, sheriff, governor and president never the ally of the workers but always of service to the employer. He finds himself and fellow strikers denuded of their rights by court injunctions; and finally he learns that the reason the doing of their duty by judge and governor helps the employer and defeats the striker lies in some mystic scribbling that has been done upon statute books by the legislative department of government. Bound by statute, gagged by court, and beaten by sheriff's deputy, each a political instrument, our craft unionist goes back to his union meeting to learn that the union must abjure politics.

Forgetting for a moment the police, legislature and court, this craft unionist gives attention to a motion pending before the meeting, a motion to call a general strike. Again he is confronted with a quandary. Not a mere contract this time, but huge facts. There aren't sufficient men on strike; the employer is finding it possible to fill their places. His shops will soon be running without them as smoothly as of old. That must not be. They must call out all their fellow workers and force the employer to shut down. If need be the strike must be extended and declared against every other employer who comes to the assistance of the first. But, in view of the employers' associations such a course will cause the strike to spread like wild fire, soon everybody will be on strike. The treasury is nearly empty, so, when none remain at work and drawing wages to support the strikers, the employers will need to rest but a short while and that army of millions of strikers, by sheer want of bread will be compelled to surrender. A quandary—what is to be done? The craft union answers this question regularly either by a few staying out alone and going back defeated or by calling out a few more of their immediate fellow workers, and this larger number staying out a shorter while and all going back defeated.

A knowledge of the class struggle reduces each of these problems to a simplicity. In cognizance of the class struggle, no man nor craft has a right to contract to act as a traitor to the working class; nor has the class itself the right to bind the workers of the future in servitude to the capitalists. In cognizance of the class struggle, the government is seen to be a power used by whatever class has control of it, and it is therefore understood that the working class must unite politically to conquer governmental power. In cognizance of the class struggle, the thought of the entire working class on strike and without support has no terrors for the reason that every revolutionary unionist knows the capitalists would not dare to allow a strike to become general, knowing as they do that once the working class were out, united in a mighty militant army, rather than starve or surrender they would turn about and take organized possession of industry and all the wealth of the land. To the revolutionary industrial union, every quandary becomes no quandary.

"THE TIMES" AND ROOSEVELT.

The editor of The Times is off again He utters a cry of dire dismay at the "radical" utterances contained in President Roosevelt's recent speech in Provincetown, Mass., at the laying of the cornerstone of the Cape Cod Memorial Monument.

It does not seem exactly necessary that the president should take advantage of a historical demonstration in New England to re-affirm and enlarge upon his anti-trust policy, especially at a time when that policy is supposed to be creating a panic in Wall Street. Yet on careful consideration of those somewhat ostentatious threats against "dishonest" corporations, it would seem that the "plutocrats" have not much to fear from the present administration. Indeed the naivete of some of the "radical" measures proposed by the nation's chief might almost, as Brett Harte hath it, "produce in the sinful a smile."

In speaking of the Sherman Law, he says "The National Government must pass laws which, while increasing the supervisory and regulatory power of the Government also permit such useful combinations as are made with absolute openness, and as the representatives of the Government may previously approve." As if the capitalists, at this stage of the game, had any need of secrecy, and as if their well paid "representatives of the government" could not be depended upon to "approve" whatever measures might be presented for their august approval!

And again: "No individual, no corporation, obeying the law, has anything to fear from this Administration." In the light of recent interpretations of the law, that is rich indeed!

Moreover it has been shown, without attempt at contradiction, that Wall Street, which is supposed to be in a panic on account of the anti-trust policy of the strong man of the nation, was in possession of this speech several days before it was delivered, and that some of the most "radical" clauses of that remarkable document were eliminated therefrom by advice of "wise counselors." A Wall Street financier, speaking of these changes in the Provincetown speech remarks: "The speech shows that the president has had more conservative counsel, and shows him to have been receptive to the views of that counsel." No, the corporations have nothing to fear from their President. He is now, as ever, perfectly class conscious.

Nevertheless, the piece of vainglorious oratory under consideration does contain noteworthy points: "The utterly changed conditions of our National life necessitate changes in certain of our laws." Verily, that is so. But in whose favor are those laws to be changed?

Farther on, the President covertly attacks Haywood, making vicious insinuations against the life and character of the vindicated man, and reiterating his "twaddle" about "undesirable citizens." Socialists also come in for their share in the great man's denunciation.

And this is well. In so far as Mr. Roosevelt openly attacks the advanced thought of the age, his administration makes for progress. It is in his pretence of radicalism that reaction lies. If uninstructed workingmen are deceived or misled by the talk of Roosevelt, the evil lies not in that part of his talk which refers to revolutionary labor leaders as "undesirable citizens" —the delusion which he is capable of lies rather in his ranting about limiting the power of the trusts (which own him) and making laws in behalf of labor. The condition for the greatest progress of Socialism, is clean-cut opposition. When the enemy comes out into the open, the worker knows what to do.

Roosevelt, the castigator of "undesirable citiens," is a promoter of Socialism. Roosevelt, the "trust buster," is a bulkwark of capitalism.

The Times must be passing from the counselor of the capitalists to a misleader of the working class.

THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

Hand in hand with the idea of democracy has always gone that of free speech. A democracy which does not allow of the fullest and freest discussion in all matters pertaining to the government and its policies is no democracy. This fact Athens recognized when, in the days of her supremacy, her whole free population gathered in the agora for the settling of affairs of state. The legislators of America bowed to the self-same fact when in 1789, at the first session of the first Congress under the present Constitution, they adopted as the first amendment to the constitution, an article guaranteeing to every American citizen the rights of free speech and free assemblage.

That First Amendment reads:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people to peacefully assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

If the wording of the Article requires an additional light as to what was really meant by it, that light is cast by the circumstances surrounding its adoption. In 1787 the new Constitution, supplanting the loose-jointed Articles of Confederation, was adopted by the Philadelphia convention. For a year the discussion, always spirited, often bitter, raged in the States over the ratification of that Constitution. The Federalists supported it: they wanted a strong centralized government. The Anti-Federalists fought it: they dreaded centralization, and wanted more autonomy for the States. In the year nine States ratified the document, making it binding, and in 1789 the first national Congress met. By this time the Federalists as well as the Anti-Federalists recognized the weaknesses of the Constitution. Excellent so far as it went as an article of government, it failed sufficiently to guard the rights of the people. Ten amendments intended to remedy this defect were introduced and adopted; and of these, as embodying and safe-guarding the most important rights of all, was the Article above quoted.

The pretence is idle that an Article adopted under such circumstances was adopted with the expectation of having the several States or their cities pass "more stringent" laws on the subject, curtailing the rights there expressly granted. That Article defined for all time, until stricken out, defined clearly and unmistakeably, the rights of those living under it. It is in force to-day as strongly and sweepingly as it was the day it was ratified.

Yet in violent antagonism to this undeniable fact, and in violent antagonism to the clear headed, civilized attitude of the early founders of the republic stands the conduct of the police force of New York city to-day. If the words of the officers themselves is to be taken, orders have issued from Police Headquarters to stop the street meetings of Socialists. Acting under instructions from their capitalist masters, instructions given in defiance of the Constitution of the United States, in defiance of the rights guaranteed to citizens, and in arrogant assumption of powers expressly denied them, the New York police force have begun again a persistent attempt at throttling Socialist propaganda.

The attempt is not a new one. It has been made before in almost every city from coast to coast. Time and time again has capitalism sought by illegal means to shield itself by the arrest and persecution of the spreaders of the light against it. Time and time again has the attempt gone down in defeat before the determined and organized battle of the Socialist workingmen for their rights. So it is doomed to do again.

Free speech and free assemblage are the heritage of every American citizen. No State laws or city ordinances which violate those rights can stand against the national Constitution which guarantees them. The voice of the people is sacred, and it shall be heard.

Gone, alas, is one of the most powerful weapons out of the Socialist's arsenal against capitalism. The capitalists do work! Has not young Eddie Harriman proved it? He fired his father's special all the way from Laramie to Rawlins, Wyoming!

The St. Louis District Council of the United Garment Workers is quite frank in its confession that the A. F. of L. is an appendix to the capitalist class. The Council is sending to the A. F. of L. unions of this city a spicy circular letter booming, with name and address, a New York clothier, famous in the trade for his slave-driving methods.

The stock market is ticklish these days. Rumors of "compromise" between Roosevelt and Rockefeller and Harriman seem to have braced it some. The denials of those rumors will make it sink again. The moneyed interests may, after sufficient sinkings, become frightened and shut down industry. Then, unless the working class is organized and in readiness to step in and continue production, the scenes of '92 will be enacted again in intensified form. In the hands of the working class lies their own salvation.

In spite of the statements by President Small that their strikes are illegal, the members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union continue to strike city after city, in their determined effort to better their conditions. Such unanimity of conduct and such steadfastness of purpose should win in the coming struggle.

In the letter of Chancellor Day of Syracuse University, denouncing the recent fine imposed on the Standard Oil, the utility to the capitalist of subsidized "seats of learning" is again portrayed. Oil, as well as blood, is thicker than water.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS

AT NATIONAL CONGRESS TAKE STAND ON S. L. P. GROUND.

Repudiate "Neutrality" on Economic Field—"Pure and Simple Unionism" and "Pure and Simple Political Action" Decisively Defeated—Progress Now Possible Towards Full Endorsement of I. W. W. Position.

Nancy, France, August 15.—The National Convention of the Socialist political, now united, organizations of France closed its labors to-day. The bulk of the delegates proceed to the International Congress in Stuttgart. Ball, Bohn, Reinstein and myself took in part of the convention. Of deep interest, and I trust of eventual importance to the International movement, was the decision of the convention on the question of Unionism.

We arrived just in time to hear the closing speeches on the subject. There were two propositions before the convention—one from Dordogne, which was essentially "pure and simple political": it saw in the Union merely a temporary palliative: it denied the revolutionary mission of Unionism to perform the revolutionary act: of course, it was blind to the fact that Unionism is the foreshadower of the organization of the Socialist Commonwealth: of course, it placed main, if not entire reliance upon the political movement. The other proposition was from Cher: it came nearer, by a good deal, to the American I. W. W. position: the Sherman language that the ballot is but a "paper wad" is not the language of the Cher resolution; it is, indeed, repudiated by the resolution: the resolution places the French Movement on ground from which growth is possible in the direction of the I. W. W. Guesde, strange to say, supported the Dordogne resolution, Vaillant the Cher resolution.

The latter carried by a decisive majority. The identical issue will turn up in Stuttgart with the French delegation's vote in support of the Cher plan, which, in its essence, is the repudiation of "Neutrality" on the economic field, and the recognition of the additional fact that the revolutionarily organized Union is essential to give the death-blow to capitalism.

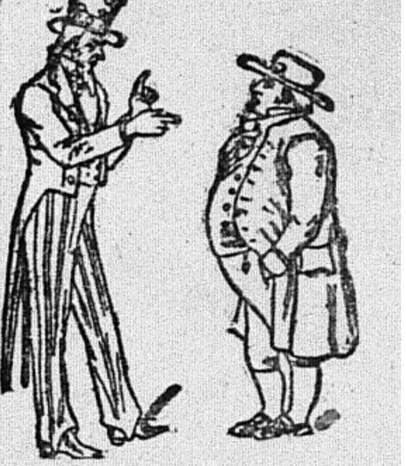
It will be asked. What then is the difference between the Cher resolution and the I. W. W? It is this: The Cher resolution is to the I. W. W. what the bud is to the flower in full bloom. The Cher resolution, while it by no means denies, yet does not yet perceive the fact that, not Unionism simply, but Unionism integrally industrially organized, is the physical force requisite to the Movement. Failing to see so far, the Cher resolution seems to lean towards the delusion that "armed force" is the physical force the Movement will need. I say "seems to lean": it does not lean, in fact, if all the declarations, official and otherwise, of its leading supporters are interpreted together. The light of Industrialism will enlighten what is not yet clear.

In the meantime the French Movement stands upon the S. L. P. ground, —it rejects the notion that the Social Revolution can be a "legal enactment" of and by politicians. The day can not be far when the French Movement will adopt the full S. L. P. motto: "Without the political movement victory can not be reached, without the integrally industrial organization of the Working Class the day of Socialist political victory will be the day of its defeat: 'pure and simple political Socialism' attracks and breeds the politician who will debauch and sell out the Movement, 'pure and simple Unionism' attracks and breeds the agent provocateur, the Orchards and McParlands, who would assassinate the Movement."

DANIEL DE LEON.

The woman's question has not yet been solved. Neither are we through with it as yet as The Yorozu of Tokio hastily concluded. We are just discovering that woman's place in society is a matter of scientific research, and is beginning to interest the world of science. A few of our scientists to-day have taken up the question already and proved that the only thing women can get benefit from is the progress of science. Science alone can solve the true emancipation of womankind. The skin-deep discussions of the modern newspaper press always made noise over the question and nothing but the noise. Down with the noisy capitalist newspapers of to-day!

"Radical changes are doubtful experiments."—W. H. Taft. Just watch that argument go higher than a kite when the working class gets ready to establish Socialism.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—You Socialists are all wrong!

UNCLE SAM—Inasmuch as to which?

B. J.—Why, don't you see, you want to rob the capitalists of their factories and machinery. That's wrong. That's just as wrong as for them to want to rob the workers of too much of what they produce. You'll never do anything that way. The workingmen will have to get together with the capitalists and form an agreement in which they will each get a fair share.

U. S.—Your position is that a man who has property, provided he got it honestly, ought to be allowed to keep it——

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—Regardless of how he uses it?

B. J.—Yes. If he uses it wrongly, let him be compelled by law to use it right, but let him keep it.

U. S.—Alright. Here we go, cavalry and artillery, right through your position.

B. J. braces himself.

U. S.—Jeff Davis and the Southern plantation owning middle-class men he represented, possessed slaves?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Acquired honestly, by purchase?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Frightfully maltreated, and exploited by their owners to the last farthing?

B. J.—Ye-es.

U. S.—And did they get together, master and slave, and come to an agreement to fleece the slaves less?

B. J.—No, indeed! We marched down there, "fifty thousand strong" with Sherman, and a hundred thousand strong with Grant, and shot and clubbed the slaveholder into emancipating his slaves, and giving them a chance to learn and earn for themselves. And a glorious work it was, too!

U. S.—But, Jonathan, the slaves and slaveholders should have got together——

B. J.—Bosh!

U. S.—But, Jonathan, the North should not have robbed the South of its slaves——

B. J.—Bother!

U. S.—But, Jonathan, the North should not have used arms to enforce its theft——

B. J.—Hang it all, man, stop your tomfoolery. Don't you know that the South couldn't and wouldn't free its slaves because it had invested millions of dollars in them, and it wasn't going to voluntarily force all that loss upon itself?

U. S.—But it might at least have been made to treat its slaves better, to feed them more plentifully, school them more diligently, and work them more moderately——

B. J.—Some more of your nonsense. The South couldn't do that either. If a planter began that game, he would find himself brankrupt in short order. He couldn't keep up with the competition of his fellow planters, all anxious to get ahead of him on the market, and his business would have gone to smash.

U. S.—But the robbery—the arms to sustain it——

B. J.—Won't you ever see? The South couldn't and wouldn't free its slaves. The freeing had to be done. The North freed them, and was compelled to resort to arms to enforce the decree of its President. It had to be.

U. S.—Had to be? Why?

B. J.—Because slavery was a crime Because it denied the Declaration of Independence, which was grounded on the equality of man. Because it was a sin in the eyes of God for one man to own another. Because slavery was a pitfall in the path of civilization and human progress. Because the Christian ideal could not be realized while it existed. Because slavery——

U. S.—That will do. What has become of your position that property honestly acquired must be held sacred, and improper use of it curbed by law?

B. J. (looking around for his position)—Torn to shreds, I must confess.

U. S.—Yes, Jonathan, ripped through and through, as will be all hasty defences thrown up to withstand the heavy guns of Socialism.

The People
New York N.Y.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

WOULD KEEP LIGHT ABURNING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find one dollar for which please renew my subscription to the Weekly People for one year. I send one dollar as I don't want to receive such a good paper as the Weekly People for only fifty cents. I want to see the light kept aburning. The People cleared my mind, and I consider it the only Socialist paper in the English language, in this country that teaches the workers the correct Socialist doctrine. No man is worthy of the name Socialist who does not strive to unite the workers on the economic field in the I. W. W.

With best wishes, I remain,
Yours for the Revolution,
Geo. P. Reuter.
Hoquiam, Wash., August 16.

MACHINISTS ON STRIKE IN BUTTE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In reply to A. Jacobson, I will say that the machinists' strike here is on, and there appears no basis of settlement.

The machinists here belong to the International Association of Machinists and have no affiliation or fraternal relation with the W. F. M. or I. W. W.

Fraternally,
C. E. Payne.
Butte, Montana, August 14.

WINNNING—FOR THE MASTERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Says the "Electrical World" of August 17 on the telegraphers' strike, "As a matter of fact, it is a pity the strike is not more thoro'-going, as then the telegraphic managements would be more forcibly compelled to abandon hand labor and take up the various automatic systems that are so eminently worthy of adoption to-day."

There's an instance of "brother capital" having the same interests as "brother labor"! "Hurrah for the A. F. of L., and down with the I. W. W." is the sentiment of the capitalist class. The I. W. W. would have every lineman engineer, operator, storage battery man and laborer out on strike. Then the companies would thing twice. To me it looks as if the strike was as good as broken. So the Gompers style union has won—for the masters.

Yours,
E. A. See.
East Providence, R. I., August 17.

"MOST STRAIGHT-FORWARD, FEARLESS, AND UNCOMPROMISING."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Find enclosed money order for one dollar; 50 cents toward renewal of my subscription to the Weekly People, and the balance of 50 cents for book entitled "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution" by Emil Vandervelde.

As an S. P. member I can cheerfully state that The People is the most straight-forward, fearless and uncompromising publication within the Socialist Movement, and deserves the support of every wage-worker, especially of those who are enlisted in the fight for industrial liberty. It is a pity that such an able champion of revolutionary Socialism has not the circulation of the Appeal to Reason. When once working class papers of "The People" and "Industrial Union Bulletin" type obtain a circulation as large as that of the "Appeal" which is said to be 300,000. then the jig will be up with the exploiters of labor.

Workers who are enlisted in the movement to emancipate their class, no matter with which party they are affiliated, should push the circulation of The People and the Industrial Union Bulletin, instead of wasting their time in getting subscriptions for so-called Working Class papers, run for profit by private individuals, and which are further confusing the already muddled wage slaves. The writer has, at one time, been guilty of devoting his spare moments to hustling for "subs" for these latter papers, but from now on he will make an effort to get subs for real Working Class publications.

Yours for the Revolution,
Frank Hefferly.
Collinsville, Ill., August 14.

THE WONDERFUL FUTURE SERVANT OF THE WORKERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I sit and read your valuable paper within the echo of one of the most modern saw mills there is. I have not seen many, I am willing to confess, but I believe this is one of the most modern. It is quite up-to-date. Here the friend of the (future) laborer works with almost human intelligence, grasping a gigantic log as a person would a sapling and twisting it onto the carriage to be cut into the desired lengths, thickness, etc. It is truly an interesting sight to behold, and then to see the saws filed by emery stones—it runs beyond a person's imagination. But what pains me is to see the slaves trudge (they don't walk; they can't; they are all but worn out) off to do their master's task; and to think that many of them are half-baked Socialists. If they could only be inflamed by the true spark of unionism, the I. W. W., what a blessing it would be, and the Diamond Match Company would be in a bad fix. They own the only saloon that is allowed on the ranch, the great store, one-half the city, all the hills, the railroad, the telephone, the leading hotel—but what is the use enumerating; like Monte Cristo, the world is theirs. But I do wish that you would get some one who knows how to condense this thing into one line, and put it into The People, and see if the Weekly People could not get it into the heads of some of the weak-minded people that they should drop the logs and look up for a moment and realize what they could do for themselves. I know that the machine is so arranged that if they look up without letting go they may lose some of their fingers, or will probably get cut into strips like the logs do. Any way I know you receive bushels of these letters from fellows all over the country, and you do not have time to read them, and I don't blame you. But if you could call the attention of some of those fellows that waste their lungs on Post and Filmore streets in 'Frisco, may be they might "hit a freight" and come up here among some of these well exposed but poorly developed Socialists, as an amateur photographer might describe them.

Yours truly,
I. W. W.
Sterling, Cal., August 1.

VALUES PRODUCED BUT NOT ENJOYED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In this day's issue of the New York Herald, Leslie M. Shaw, ex-secretary of the United States treasury, is quoted as follows:

"OUR farms produce more than $6,500,000,000 per annum, and the prospect is good for an average crop.

"OUR mines yield more than $1,500,000,000, and OUR forests more than $1,000,000,000, etc., etc."

One of the chief obstacles a Socialist speaker or advocate meets is the difficulty of elucidating this term OURS. Let us assume that a workingman secures a barrel of this flour of OURS, and, by the skill and labor of his wife produces hundreds of loaves of good bread for use, not for sale. His family, in that case, do not refer to the production of value of thousands of cents, or so many dollars, but rather, realize that a necessity has been produced, and if the family is "safe and sane" they forthwith put the bread to the use, the only use that sane people would, they eat it. But here we find the political quack and barbarian politician referring to the production of thousands of millions of value, in this, that or the other products, when in reality the production of the dollars necessary to measure values under this capitalist system, and the consequent juggling with real values by myriads of non-producers who eat real values, but do not produce them, causes excessive toil to the producers and distributors, and lessens the production of real wealth in society while causing a never ending conflict in society between the wage earners and the wage payers.

When the capitalist economist is put into his corner, he is utterly unable to explain the conflict in the distribution of "OURS," while the machinery of law, physical force, anarchy and all the opposites of Socialism are brought into play to even up these inevitable contradictions of the wages system.

While all this discussion of wealth, and its effect upon society is being indulged in by those who are supposed to have superior wisdom to the ordinary Socialist, would it not be a refreshing contrast to have a precise statement from some of these expert authorities as to why the products of farm, mine, and factory cannot be used and enjoyed by the actual producers and distributors, thereby doing away with conflict of wages and artificial values.

M. D. Fitzgerald.
New York, August 19.

FINANCIAL PLAN OF SECTION MONROE COUNTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The undersigned committee was instructed by Section Monroe County, New York to make public through the Party organ the action that was taken in behalf of the recent appeal from National Secretary Frank Bohn. Besides taking up a collection for immediate help, this section has decided to subcribe regularly monthly contributions for the Daily and Weekly People, the same as was done for the paying off of the debts of the machinery.

The reasons for this ought to be obvious to every member. However, a few of those reasons should be mentioned here. The Daily and Weekly People will never be able to count on a great income for advertising, even if it will have a much larger number of subscribers. We, however, do not deplore this, because the financial aid thus gained always has a more or less corruptive influence. This influence may, in a critical moment, even become destructive. But as said, even with such a sacrifice, a great gain from advertisements cannot be easily gotten. The more The People's influence increases, the more stubborn The People will be fought by the shallow and extravagant; and, therefore, the me-too socialist papers, which eagerly strive for the support of the capitalists, and which are less threatening to the capitalist system, will have more chance to get the advertising.

A paper that has to exist on the subscription price only, and which is to be sold to the wage-working class, is always handicapped in many ways, no matter how many subscribers it may have. Of course, the larger the number the more it helps, but, at the same time, an up-to-date Party Organ will always have a good use for a little cash when it comes in.

There are a few comrades who do not know that the press is a necessity to the Party, but still fewer are those that have a bank account to draw from for emergency at any given moment. There might be some who are in a position to hand out five or ten dollars on notice, but the average wage-slave often has not a dollar in his pocket, and it will therefore be much more easy for him to make regular contributions of small amounts. Almost any one can manage to spare 10 cents a week, or 25 cents or at least 10 cents a month, whereby the five dollars, or at least one dollar will accumulate by the end of the year, when it may be needed.

This section has instructed us to urge all other sections to commence again on the above mentioned plan, get used to laying by a little regularly, and do not wait for some accident to turn up and make no hustle and dig down to the very bottoms of your pockets.

Fraternally,
A. Metzler,
Robt. C. Wetzel,
Press Committee.

ECHOES OF COBALT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—When the Cobalt Miners' strike started, the magistrate of that place said that never in the history of strikes had he seen or heard of such orderly conduct as was maintained by the miners. The women could walk the streets at night without the slightest fear of molestation.

Since the strike started, however, Organizer Roadhouse and others have been holding forth on the public square and their "socialistic" utterances have provoked the capitalist class of the land to such an extent that they have issued injunctions against the officers of the Cobalt W. F. M., including organizer Roadhouse; and the latest move is to secure government aid to put an end to the "anarchistic" meetings on the square; and this in spite of the fact that the peaceful conduct of the strikers has been a surprise and a disappointment to the "law and order" element of the brigand class.

Now, the capitalist class has several daily mouth-pieces in this city, but they manipulate the news of the Cobalt strike in such a way that the industrial form of unionism is not advertised to benefit the wage-worker.

The evening papers which most of the working class buy, come out from time to time with the assurance, "the Cobalt strike is over," and that the camp is peaceful. Then the Morning World (which is bought by the middle and capitalist class), comes out with its wail of woe, uttering all the curses of Hades against Roadhouse and the W. F. M. at Cobalt. The enclosed clipping from the Toronto World of the 17th speaks for itself. The boldface type full page headline clearly shows the effect the stinging lashes of Roadhouse's oratory are having on our "desirable citizens" and "honorable professors" such as Goldwin Simth and intellectual prostitutes of less degree.

Fraternally,
Gus. A. Maves.
Toronto, Ontario, August 17.

[Enclosure.]

SOCIALISTIC DOCTRINES DISPLACE THE ORDINARY STRIKE TALK.

Strike Leader or Anarchist?

How Organizer Roadhouse is Trying to Settle the Miners' Strike at Cobalt.

Cobalt, August 16.—(From the Man on the Spot).—"The Mine mis-Managers and the Business Men of Cobalt —To hell with them."

The above were the closing words of Organizer Roadhouse's harangue in the square in Cobalt Town on Wednesday night, after paying considerable attention to "The Man on the Spot."

Goldwin Smith, honored and revered wherever the English language is spoken, says of and to the Cobalt striking miners, "A little reflection would convince them that to deprive every man of his land, which is included in their scheme (he refers to the practical demand of the socialism of the Cobalt strikers) and all manufacturers and commercial companies, of the means of production, would take something more than the use of political power by the many. Do they seriously contemplate civil war? Unless they do, is it wise or really conducive to social justice to proclaim a general reign of confiscation, of which civil war could not fail to be the result?"

It unfortunately happens at Cobalt that "Roadhouse, the socialist," overshadows and completely dominates "Roadhouse, the organizer" of labor seeking an increase in wages.

Hence the public denunciation of individuals that has passed the border of common decency. The judiciary has been styled the "capitalistic judge." What with Roadhouse's Socialism and the mine-managers' determination to give no kind of recognition to the Western Federation, is it possible for any mediation?

AS TO LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS

[Pursuant to motion adopted July 12, 1907, by the N. E. C., the columns of The People are opened for discussion, suggestions, or proposed amendments bearing upon the admission of Language Federations to membership in the S. L. P. All matter received upon this subject will be published under the above heading. Keep all contributions to this discussion short and to the point.]

By Frank Basky, Palisades Park, N. J.

If a little space is allowed I wish to submit a few facts about the American Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation for the consideration of the members of the S. L. P.

The Hungarian Socialist movement began with the formation of a club here in New York about five years ago. That club was independent, that is, it did not endorse either of the two Socialist parties. As the result of the work of the revolutionary members (I mean the active members), quite some clubs were formed in nearby cities. The work of these clubs enabled them to start a small monthly paper, which appeared on the 1st of May, 1903. After six months it was made a semi-monthly paper. The work then became harder, especially so because some of those who were most enthusiastic at first became "tired."

A convention of the Hungarian Socialist clubs was called by the New York club, and was held on 2nd and 3rd of April, 1904. Sixteen clubs were represented at the convention. They formed the "American Hungarian Socialist Federation of Labor." It was independent of party affiliation, but for their declaration of principles they adopted the platform of the S. L. P. The elected executive board, the secretary and the editor were instructed not to use their offices or the paper for furthering the interest of either of the two Socialist parties, but they, as individuals, were left free to do as they might please. These instructions were carried out by the officials, who, by the way, almost without exception, had been S. L. P. men, though not S. L. P. members. This fact was quite natural. These men were REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS and this implies that these men were willing to sacrifice money and time. This is not true of the sympathizers of the S. P.

Meanwhile the members of the New York club arranged a debate on the difference between the S. P. and the S. L. P. The S. P. men got Lissauer to speak English and Hungarian. The S. L. P. men got Jäger to speak English and Louis Basky to speak Hungarian. Lissauer, instead of defending the S. P., defended the A. F. of L. Perhaps he felt that if he could white-wash the A. F. of L, why, its political reflex would be white-washed at the same time.

The incident sharpened the secret fight between the sympathizers of the S. P. and of the S. L. P. within the ranks of the Federation. By this time we had made our paper a weekly paper. This was done on the 7th of October, 1904. The fight between the two elements became so sharp and the S. P. sympathizers grew so desperate that they issued circulars to the different branches of the Federation in which they stated that the officials of the Federation were bought by the S. L. P. A great number of the locals sent the circular back to the Executive Board. The Executive Board called a special meeting of that body which is composed of the delegates from the nearby locals. (I do not know what the correct name for that body would be in English but it is something like the N. E. C. of the S. L. P.) At the special meeting of this body all the officials resigned. This meeting decided to call a special convention, which they called for the 6th of November, 1904. In the order of business, among other things, there was the question of joining one of the Socialist parties. At the meeting of delegates from the locals mentioned above the editor, the secretary and the executive board were instructed to do their usual work until the convention, which they did.

The convention was called and held as a closed convention, with 24 locals represented by about 48 delegates. After the opening of the convention, one of the delegates (the S. P. leader) got up and asked (although he knew it well) whether it was a closed convention. The members of the Executive Board answered that it was called as such, but if the delegates wanted to make it an open convention they might do so. A motion was put to the effect that it be closed, and it was adopted with 28 for and 9 against. Thereupon about 7 men, representing 4 locals, bolted the convention declaring that they as Socialists would not take part in a closed convention. (Later on it was learned that they were all S. P. delegates and had foreseen their defeat and had not the moral courage to face it.)

After discussing the question of joining the S. L. P. the vote was taken and stood as follows: 14 for joining the S. L. P., 4 for neutrality, none for the S. P., the representatives of the S. P. having left.

What was the result? We lost 4 locals, the New York local (the strongest) among them. For months immediately thereafter they didn't do anything but try to smash the Federation. We had only 15 locals, with not more than 300 members; and, what was the worst of all, the Népakarat, with its burdens, had been made a weekly paper just before the convention.

What is the situation to-day, 3 years after? We have 30 locals, with about 800 members. There are two locals in New York, with about a hundred members. The Nepakarat is greatly enlarged and published semi-weekly. Last year we had about $2,000 expenses and we were able to cover it. We will have at least $5,000 expenses this year and as the financial report shows, we will be able to cover this also—in fact, we have to cover it.

But the work we had to do to accomplish these results was a work that only S. L. P. men could have done, and I am proud that I took my share of this inspiring work, especially in the year after the convention.

Now we desire to become members of the S. L. P., without giving up the Federation. The Federation keeps the Hungarians united, and only the Federation can do this. If we can join the S. L. P. it means that the Hungarians are one with all the members of the S. L. P. of all nationalities. Now it depends upon the members of the S. L. P. whether they believe that we are a sort of "undesirable citizens" to the S. L. P. or not. But, be that as it may, we cannot help but fight for revolutionary Socialism, and for its representative in America, the S. L. P. and I. W. W.

In closing, I wish to state that the Executive Board of the Federation will issue an official statement about this matter, and put forth some more reasons why the S. L. P. should take in the federations of different nationalities.

MARX PORTRAIT

We have a miniature pen and ink drawing of Karl Marx, cabinet size, suitable for mounting and framing for home decoration. We sell them for five cents each; five copies, twenty-five cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

R. K., CLEVELAND, OHIO.—When the "editor," "special editor," "cartoonist editor" and the numerous "state editors" compiled their editorial entitled "Some Queer Ethics," the imposing "staff" fell into error. The People "lifted" not a line from their very "special 8 page edition," nor from any of their editions. The People received Haywood's testimony, typewritten, from Wade R. Parks, just as The People had previously received and published the testimony of Moyer and much other testimony which has never appeared in the paper of editors many and various. No doubt what tempted the "staff" to "fall into error" was the hope of getting advertisement through the refutation of their lie.

R., NEW YORK, N. J.—1. Trinity Corporation is not Catholic but Episcopal.

2. If Trinity Corporation wanted to use her milions for the benefit of her poor members, she might as well use them in the handling of her land and ramshackle tenements, where they are now invested, as to invest them in "cooperative stores." If she established "cooperative stores" with intent of selling cheap the various employers of the neighborhood would get the benefit. All their employment bureaus would advertise the fact that the cost of living was low in that locality—the increased competition of the workers for jobs there would soon make wages in that locality also low.

J. H. H., QUINCY, ILL.—1. Every energy that the working class devotes to an attempt to establish such a reform as old age pensions is misdirected, because that energy is wanted by the revolutionary movement.

2. As stated in the editorial, "Nothing could be more competent for the perpetual enslavement of the working class than a system that would support them upon the elusive combination of wages, tips, profit sharing, and pensions."

3. The basis of the Socialist Republic will be the control of industry by the industrially organized workers—not government ownership. That is the reason the building of the industrial organization, to take control of industry, is just as important as the building of the political organization to declare the triumph at the ballot box of the principles of Socialism.

A. B., CHICAGO, ILL.; M. H., DENVER, COLO.—Matter received.

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By Julian Laughlin

THIS BOOK is a historic presentation of the development of ideas. It shows the oneness of the human brain in its conception of things. The dweller amid Arctic snows and he of the torrid zone think along substantially identical lines.

The work sets forth the ethnic development of peoples, parallel with geological revolutions of the earth.

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(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

OMAHA, NEB., NOTICE.

All Omaha readers of the Daily and Weekly People and S. L. P. sympathizers are requested to meet at room 33, Grounse Block, on Sunday, September 8, to complete an organization of the S. L. P. Fred Kissel.

ATTENTION MASSACHUSETTS.

The State Conference of the Socialist Labor Party will be called to order at 10 A. M., SUNDAY, September 1, in People's Institute, 1165 Tremont street, Boston.

F. Houtenbrink, Secretary.

CLEVELAND'S OUTING.

Readers of The People in Cleveland are cordially invited to attend the outing of Local 33, Metal and Machinery Workers, I. W. W., to be held at Luna Park, August 31st.

Tickets for admission are ten cents and can be procured from members of the local.

Sympathizers of the I. W. W. are invited to turn out and enjoy themselves for the day with members of the I.W.W. Bring your wives and children along.

Burt Rugg, Secretary.

CINCINNATI LABOR DAY PICNIC.

Most everybody knows (or ought to know) that the picnic arranged by section Cincinnati for the benefit of the S. L. P. press, will be held at Gohman's Park on September 2nd.

Of course we are striving for financial success. But however that part of it comes out, our first care was to provide a jolly good time for the picnickers. We have done our part in arranging everything of the best and plenty of it.

Now, friends and sympathizers of the S. L. P., it is up to you. Let us show that we appreciate our party press by providing it with the sinews of war. That's the stuff that oils the machinery at 28 City Hall Place.

We are not in the habit of haranguing. We generally come up with the goods.

Everybody turn out to our picnic! And may the "blues" devour the one who stays home on that day.

The Committee.

CHICAGO WORKERS, ATTENTION!

Come and hear us at our Grand Educational Picnic given by the Socialist Labor Party at Mayfair Park SUNDAY, September 1st, just a day before Labor Day.

Take Elston avenue street car and go to the end of the line, and step right into grove. Tickets 25 cents a person.

Address on The Principles of the Socialist Labor Party, by H. Jager of New York.

LABOR DAY OUTING, SEHRING'S PARK, NEW YORK.

In answer to a call issued by Organizer Abelson of Section New York, S. L. P., the members of the Entertainment Committee met and perfected arrangements or the grand outing to be held for the benefit of the State agitation fund, at Sehring's Washington Park, Purdy street, Unionport, Borough of the Bronx, on Labor Day, Monday, September 2.

The affair is to begin at 10 a. m., and is to end at 10 p. m. The price of admission for lady and gentleman, which is $1, may seem high on first thought, but when you take into consideration the fact that this amount includes refreshments from morning until evening for a whole family (children free) you will readily realize that the price is actually lower than if you would pay an admission of 25 cents a person and pay extra for your refreshments. Another reason why members and sympathizers should attend this affair in large numbers, is because they can rest assured of an enjoyable day with their families and young men with their sweethearts, and not excluding the bachelors, in one of the finest parks of Greater New York.

Above all, remember that the proceeds of this affair will go towards keeping Organizer Carrol on his agitation tour in the State of New York. The message of the Socialist Labor Party must be delivered to the wage earners of the Empire State. The State Committee has selected in the person of Carrol one of the ablest spokesmen of the S. L. P. Will you help us to keep him on the road during the 1907 campaign in New York?

Directions to Park: Take Westchester Avenue trolley car at 129th Street and get off at Purdy Street.

The Entertainment Committee.
A. Orange, Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. of Canada; all present except Rodgers.

Minutes were adopted as read.

Communications: From Frank Bohn, acknowledging receipt of credentials. Received and filed.

From George Reid, Secretary of the Glasgow Branch of the S. L. P. of Great Britain, giving the record of an ex-member of that branch, but neglecting to name the ex-member. Moved same be received and filed, and secretary instructed to look over The People files to find name, and in case of failure to find same that he write Reid for the information. Carried.

From James M. Neave, Montreal, Quebec, enclosing application for membership at large. Moved that same be received and secretary write Neave, asking him if he wishes his membership to be continuous from date of his stamped card of membership, if so, to remit for stamps accordingly. Carried.

Secretary reported having on hand copy of matter for Eastern tour. It was ordered that fifty copies be typewritten and a copy sent to each member and one copy to The People.

Adjourned.

F. Heselgrove,
Recording Secretary.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting of above State Committee was held on August 23, at headquarters, 28 City Hall Place.

Present: Ebert, Lechner, Kuhn, Olpp, and Moren, who was chairman. Absent with excuse: Augustine and Walsh, the latter asking that he be recorded as excused from last session, he having requested same at that time, but information of the request had not been received in time. Request granted.

Received, on state agitation fund: From Kings County, $15; from section Richmond County, $3; from Branch Yonkers, $3; from E. Morenelis, $4; and from K. Georgevitch, $2.

Communications: From section Buffalo, asking for speakers immediately if organizer cannot be secured. Motion was adopted, declaring that due to the peculiar financial conditions of the S. E. C., it is impossible at present to state definitely the tour of Organizer Carroll.

From Wuest of Oneida County, requesting a receipt for a donation to state agitation fund on June 8th. Motion was adopted to send a duplicate receipt and make necessary explanations.

From section Kings County, requesting a copy of the minutes of the last session of the N. E. C. Motion was adopted to inform all sections, that at last session of S. E. C. it was decided to await action of N. E. C. as they are now voting on same.

From section Schenectady, $4.95 for due stamps.

Secretary of Correspondence Bureau reported having received several communications from state organizer, as to conditions along the road. Motion was adopted to instruct Organizer Carroll to proceed direct to Utica.

From Van Tassell of Valhalla as to conditions and suggesting places.

From Bebel Club in reference to state agitation.

From section Richmond County, $2.80 for assessment stamps.

Motion to adjourn adopted at 8 p. m.

Fred A. Olpp, Sec'y.

ROCHESTER'S LABOR DAY PICNIC

The readers of the Daily and Weekly People are kindly invited to take part in a picnic which will be held by Section Monroe County, S. L. P., on Labor Day, MONDAY, September 2, afternoon, at Standemaier's Rifle Range. It is to be a family picnic.

The proceeds will go to the New York State Agitation Fund. Come for a sociable afternoon among friends and workers for Socialism.

The Committee.

CHICAGO OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

SATURDAY, August 31, 8 p. m., 115th street and Michigan Avenue.
(PULMAN)—SUNDAY, September 1, Mayfair Park Picnic, S. L. P., Madison and Peoria streets.
TUESDAY, September 3, 8 p. m., O'Brien and Halstead streets.
WEDNESDAY, September 4, 8 p. m., California and North Avenues.
FRIDAY, September 6, 8 p. m., Wood and Division streets.
SATURDAY, September 7, 8 p. m., 92nd asd Commercial streets.
SUNDAY, September 8, 8 p. m., Madison and Aberdeen streets.

Good speakers will address all meetings.

J. C. Schablit.

STAY AWAY.

From Cobalt. The strike still on. Pay no attention to reports in newspapers emanating from mine owners. The Union will publish when strike is over.

Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F. of M.
Cobalt, July 27, 1907.

READY FOR WORK

FRIENDS OF MOVEMENT COME FORWARD WITH THEIR HELP.

Appreciating the fact there is need for an operating fund, and realizing that the money for it can only come from those who are interested in and uphold the movement, such militants are making generous response to the call which recently issued. Lack of space forbids the publication of all the cheering comments that accompany the contributions. They may, however, be summed up in the terse comment of Cooke who says: "All together now, and give the management a hand." That is the keynote which will solve our problem. Send on your dollar so that it will roll in with others, and do it now. Contributions received up to August 27:

Henry Kuhn, Brooklyn, N.Y.	$ 3.00
C. H. Chase, New York	1.00
S. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
I. H., Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
N. L., New York	1.00
B. R., New York	$1.00
W. G. Cowan, Pittsburg, Pa. ..	1.00
J. Hanlon, Brooklyn, N. Y. ...	1.00
S. Schwartzman, New York	1.00
A. C. Kihn, "	5.00
B. L. Touroff, "	5.00
Geo. Abelson, New York	1.00
E. Moonelis, "	1.00
J. Cooke, "	1.00
Elizabeth G. Flynn, "	1.00
J. J. Murphy, New London, Conn.	1.00
J. Kenny, No Andover, Mass.	1.00
O. T. Marowsky, Grapeville, Pa.	1.00
Chas Sperle, Somerville, N. J.	1.00
C. Kensinger, Camden, N. J.	1.00
A. Anderson, Colo. Springs, Colo.	1.00
L. Ginther Do	1.00
O. Schwitzgebel, Do	.50
J. Van Veen, New York ...	1.00
Julius Eck, Hoboken, N. J. ..	2.00
Branch 2, Section So. Hudson, N. J.	4.00
Jos. Scheurer, N. Y.	5.00
K. Georgevitch, "	1.00
G. Signarovitz, Brooklyn,....	1.00
Ole Jokum, Jersey City,.....	1.00
O. Johnson, "	.50
"Two Undesirables" Bklyn, .	1.12
J. Lindgren "	1.00
W. Hammerlindl New York	1.00
Grand Total	51.12

STUTTGART CONGRESS

(Continued from page 3)

"As members of the working class they have common interests and yet as competitors on the labor market they have to fight each other. This contradiction must be solved through the international solidarity of labor. We understand that the struggles of the workers of foreign nations is the same as ours. We feel we are brothers with the proletarians of all nations. The triumphs of the foreign workers are also our triumphs; their defeats are our defeats. This feeling enables us to understand our common bonds; they also teach us to understand the mutual relations which are forced upon us by our standards of civilization and of economics.

"The importation of contract labor is becoming, for the workers of all highly developed countries, a greater and greater danger. The employers make this an important weapon in their struggle against the proletariat. This Congress of the workers of all lands should therefore organize to fight without quarter this method of organized capitalist wage reduction."

The police officials of Stuttgart today ordered Quelch, the English S. D. F. delegate, to leave Wurttemberg within ten hours, because his explanation of his reference to the Hague conference as a "thieves' banquet" was regarded as unsatisfactory. Not to endanger the future sessions of the Congress, he complied with the order immediately.

At the opening of the forenoon session Quelch declared that the newspapers had reported his speech of Wednesday wrongly. He said he did not speak of "murderers and thieves at a banquet," but said that the Powers were participating at the Hague in a "thieves' jollification." The mistake, he said, must have been made in the translation, and he added he had nothing to retract or be sorry for. Chairman Singer declared the incident closed, but it seems Berlin had willed it otherwise, and Wurttemberg had to give in to pressure from the capital. Quelch was given a farewell dinner, at which many delegates from various countries attended. In a short speech Bebel expressed the regrets of the German delegation for the occurrence. As far as Wurttemberg was concerned, the incident was unusual, because hitherto more liberality was shown there. But now it seemed that black reaction wanted to keep pace with the rest of Germany. "Let us hope," Bebel closed, "that the time is not far distant when we will all meet again in a free Germany, a free Europe, when the powerful Roland, the international proletariat has fulfilled its mission and has sent capitalism and all its lackeys to the devil and put in their place the empire of the happy human family."

Stuttgart, August 23.—To-day's session was entirely occupied with the question of the relation of the political to the economic organization, and with the determination of what constitutes a useful economic organization.

Quelch, the English delegate, who called the Hague conference a "thieves' supper," and to whom the Government last night gave ten hours in which to quit the Kingdom of Wurttemberg, left for Frankfort this morning. At the opening of this morning's session Chairman Singer expressed the regrets of the German Social Democracy at the action of the Government in expelling delegate Quelch.

The Congress then took up the resolution recommended by the committee on the third order of business, which was the relation of political parties to economic organizations. The resolution recommended by the committee emphasizes the fact that the objects of the unions and of the Socialist political parties are identical, and recommends that the closest possible relations be established between these two divisions of the working class movement.

Vaillant took the floor and spoke against the unity of the union and the party, arguing that in France the General Confederation of Labor tries to get the upper hand in the labor movement and works against the Socialist political movement. He declared as to the direct action advocated by the C. G. T. that that organization does not explain what direct action means, but leaves the meaning to be but vaguely understood. He also asserted that the syndicalists had evolved a so-called revolutionary character, but that it was, as a matter of fact, reactionary.

Luigini of Italy reported about the misunderstanding that has developed in that country between the Confederation of Labor and the Italian Socialist Party. He declared that until lately the relation between the party and the unions had always been friendly and that the present disharmony has developed because the unions are making use of the political party to carry through their program. Luigini held that the political and the economic organizations should be kept separate, and said that the Italian party's trouble was due to the fact that they had not been kept separate. The party, said he, can only accept members who subscribe to the Socialist program whereas the Confederation must be open to all workingmen regardless of their political convictions. He said also that in matters of strikes it often happened that there was no unity of understanding between the two organizations. Certain strikes which were not endorsed by the Confederation were supported by the party for political reasons.

Oddini Morgari sharply replied that the reformists having gotten the upper hand in the Italian party, the party through them had been made subservient not to the revolutionary but to the immediate demands of the unions.

A Russian delegate spoke about the young Russian trades union movement. He said: The Petersburg Trades Council, at its last session, instructed its delegate on account of the first independent appearance of the Russian Trades Unions at the International Socialist Congresses, to inform the International proletariat about the Russian movement and their desire to get into closer relation with the central administrations of the trades union movements of other countries. In Russia, he explained, a closer connection has developed between the labor unions with the Social Democratic Party. They realized that in the struggle for emancipation, the political as well as the economic phase of the movement must be fostered, to aid social progress.

The Russian people followed the leadership of its vanguard with enthusiasm, sacrifice, and self-denial, and more so in the beginning of the revolutionary movement than now as every one who is not blind or insincere must admit. There are no more general strikes, nor universal boycotts, nor battles of aggression; but instead of it there has greatly developed the trade union movement. Out of the 60,000 workers in the printing trade, 28,600, or 40 per cent., are organized. Of the seven millions of industrial workers 250,000 or 3½ per cent belong to the Socialist trade unions. Compared numerically with the German or English movement, it is true the number is insignificant, but it must not be forgotten that they represent the elite of the working class, who were always in the forefront at all revolutionary undertakings. They, it was, who inspired and enthused the masses.

De Leon, the S. L. P. delegate, then took the floor, and in an extended speech supported the resolution introduced by Heslewood of the I. W. W. and supported by the S. L. P. delegates. The resolution condemns pure and simple trade unionism, with its craft separations and contracts, resulting in jurisdiction quarrels, mutual scabbing, etc. and its assistance thereby of the capitalist class. To obviate these evils, the resolution commends the industrial form of organization.

At the close, quite an exciting incident occurred. Hyndman desired to speak in regard to the resolution of the Committee but was prevented through a motion to close the debate. He insisted upon being heard and was strongly supported by his English codelegates. It required all the diplomacy and coolness of Singer, through an appeal to the English delegates, to quiet them down. The resolution of the Committee sets forth, among other things, that only labor unions imbued with the Socialist spirit can fulfill the mission of the workers in their struggle for emancipation; but it insists also that the Socialist parties must assist the trade unions in their battles for the amelioration of the condition of the workers.

The resolution of the committee was adopted with a great majority.

Stuttgart, August 24.—After a week of arduous and epoch-making labors, the International Socialist Congress adjourned to-day, chairman Singer closing the session to the strains of the Marseillaise. The day was taken up with the great cleaning up of the business of the Congress. The various committees had thoroughly thrashed out the matters referred to them and, after giving their report there was little to discuss by the Congress.

The Committee on Emigration and Immigration recommended that the trades unions appoint inspectors to prevent the use of immigrants as strike breakers, and also demanding that stricter regulations be required on board ship, and that the avaricious emigration agencies which "promise everything and keep nothing" be suppressed. The resolution also declared in favor of immigration but against the organized use of immigrants as strike breakers.

Delegate Mueller of the German Seamen's Union called attention to the wholesale importation of English strike breakers during the Hamburg seamen's strike and to the unrestricted manner in which they were allowed to land.

Gabriel Galantara, the brilliant caricaturist of the Rome "L'Asino," denounced the miserable treatment of Italian emigrants, especially on the Hamburg-American Line.

Kato, the Japanese delegate, described the petty chicanery indulged in against the Japanese workers in America. "The American Federation of Labor preaches 'organization,' but refuses the Japanese admission to its ranks," he said. "They are good material for the labor movement, and if given proper consideration would furnish good soldiers in the struggle for emancipation." The resolution was adopted by a great majority.

In the name of the German and the French delegation Bebel and Vaillant offered a resolution on anti-militarism which imposes the duty upon all Socialists to fight all budgets for army and navy expenditures, and instructs the International Socialist Bureau to do all in its power, in case of war to bring the same to a speedy end. Herve offered an amendment, which, however, received but few votes. Amid applause the original resolution was adopted nearly unanimously.

Vaillant delivered a brilliant address on the Trust question in the United States. He declared that Roosevelt might as well try to dam up Niagara as attempt to thwart or hamper the trusts, which are only the necessary outcome of capitalist development.

Without a dissenting vote William D. Haywood was congratulated on his recent acquittal at Boise, Idaho. Moyer and Pettibone were offered the sympathy of the Congress and the Western Federation of Miners was commended for its fearless fight against the greedy mine owners.

A resolution in commendation of the Russian Revolution and one condemning the Moroccan affair were also adopted.

The next Congress was set for 1910, at Copehagen, Denmark.

Before adjourning sine die, Jaures thanked the German party for their hospitality and the brilliant organizing and arrangement of the Congress. With the vast audience singing the Marseillaise to the accompaniment of a splendid orchestra, Singer closed the Congress.

WAKE UP! WAKE UP!

THE PROPAGANDA IS FALLING BEHIND AT A TIME WHEN ACTIVITY SHOULD PREVAIL.

For the week ending August 23rd we received 112 subs to the Weekly People and 25 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 137 for the week. The Weekly People expirations for the same period totalled 185. You can figure out for yourselves just what the present inactivity means in the way of a declining subscription list and a curtailment of revenue that seriously hamper us at this end.

There are thousands upon thousands of wage workers hungry for the message that our press conveys, and the low subscription record that has prevailed for some time back is simply astounding in the face of this fact. When you think of it, that but ONE yearly subscription per month from each Party member would yield 500 per week, is it not surprising that but 112 should be forthcoming?

It is high time for each one to resolve that from now on he will do his share, and the result will be fewer calls upon you for support and the inauguration of a gigantic propaganda as well.

The roll of honor, those sending five or more, is: Press Committee, Cincinnati, 9; Chas. Sandberg, Plainfield, N. J., 7; and five each from: E. Claflin, Perkinsvile, Vt.; August Gillhaus, National Organizer; Chas. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., and Hugo Orr, Jr., Belfast, Ireland.

Militants enlisted for the Revolution, brace up and push the propaganda.

THE MOVING FUND

Connecticut, New Haven, H. Kossbiel .... $	1.00
Illinois, Collinsville, List No. 350, C. Edie	1.00
Minnesota, Winona, List No. 91, A. Sieloff	.25
New York, New York City, Scandinavian Section, $8.50; W. Lipschuetz, 50c.	9.00
Ontario, Toronto, List No. 276, G. Townsend, 50c.; R. J. Stauffer, 25c.; L. M. Gordon, 25c.; F. P. Marchella, 25c.; S. L. Goldin, 25c.; A. Baker, 25c.; W. Turner, 25c.; J. Hines, 25c.; J. Birk, 25c. ..	2.50
Rhode Island, Providence, J. Leach, 25c; T. O'Neill, 25c.; C. Dana, 50c.; J. Roulston, G. Sterry, 50c.; H. Keiser, 50c.; J. Gilroy, 50c.; H. O'Neil, 75c.; T. Herrick, 75c.; P. McDermott, $1; B. Revais, $1; J. Duffy, $1; W. Tebits, $2; B. Murray, $5.50	15.00
Virginia, Portsmouth, N. Gruber, 25c.; Roanoke, Va., E. Smith, 25c.; Ed. Smith, 25c.; H. Urich, 25c.; W. Welsh, 25c.; J. Goodman, 25c.;	1.50
Washington, Spokane, R. Yorman, 50c.; W. Wirtenberger, 50c.; L. Wirtenberger, $1; G. Franklin, $1; L. Herman, 50c.; E. Thomas, $1	4.50
Total	34.75
Previously acknowledged ..	3,448.25
Grand total	$3,483.00

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,
Press Security League.
Friday, August 23, 1907.

Note:—Send in your lists. Close up the account.

CINCINNATI, OHIO!

::: GRAND PICNIC :::
—AT—
Lohman's Park, Oakley
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1907
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PARTY PRESS.
Section Cincinnati, S. L. P., invites all friends and sympathizers to attend.
TICKET = = = 15 CENTS
All cars transfer to Oakley car, Fifth and Main streets.

GRAND - PICNIC - BOSTON

To Be Held by the Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston
In Armory Grove, Roxbury.

MONDAY, September 2, LABOR DAY, 1907.

Grove Opens at 10 A. M. Dancing from 2 to 10 P. M. Sports of All Kinds.
Speech in English by A. Reimer, of Boston. Speech in Swedish by Mr. Sodergren, from Stockholm. Several Singing Choruses Are Invited.
In the afternoon a comic sketch will be presented by the Swedish Amateur Theatrical Society, and the well-known, all-around comedian, Mr. John Hahn. Music by Cronstram's Orchestra.
All kinds of games, such as striking machine, ringing the cane, ball throwing, etc. Refreshments of all kinds.

GENTS TICKET .....50c. LADIES, ...35c.

Children (under twelve), accompanied by parents or relatives, free. Take Jamaica Plain, Cal. Ave., Franklin Park, Cal. Ave., Forest Hill and Amory St. cars to Grove.

CRIPPLE CREEK METHODS.

(Continued from page 1.)

A broken-down newspaper reporter swears that Roadhouse's speeches have the effect of keeping men from going to work, and, from his investigation among the men, he finds that if the open air speeches were stopped large numbers of men would return to work at once.

In this way the mine managers are almost hurting themselves in an attempt to prohibit picketing, open air meetings, and everything which tends to keep the mines shut down, and to spread the doctrine of industrial unionism.

However, we are increasing the number of union men every day. The mines working under the schedule are increasing their forces, and everything points to a complete victory for the workers, in the face of every obstacle placed in our way by the employers.

Industrial unionism draws the venom of the capitalists. Craft unionism gets all the slobbers of the exploiters of the wage slaves.

R. R.

As To Politics
A Pamphlet of Eighty Pages

A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class-Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both

Price, 20 Cents
In quantities of five or more at fifteen cents each

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place :: New York

MARX PORTRAIT

We have a miniature pen and ink drawing of Karl Marx, cabinet size, suitable for mounting and framing for home decoration. We sell them for five cents each; five copies, twenty-five cents.

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